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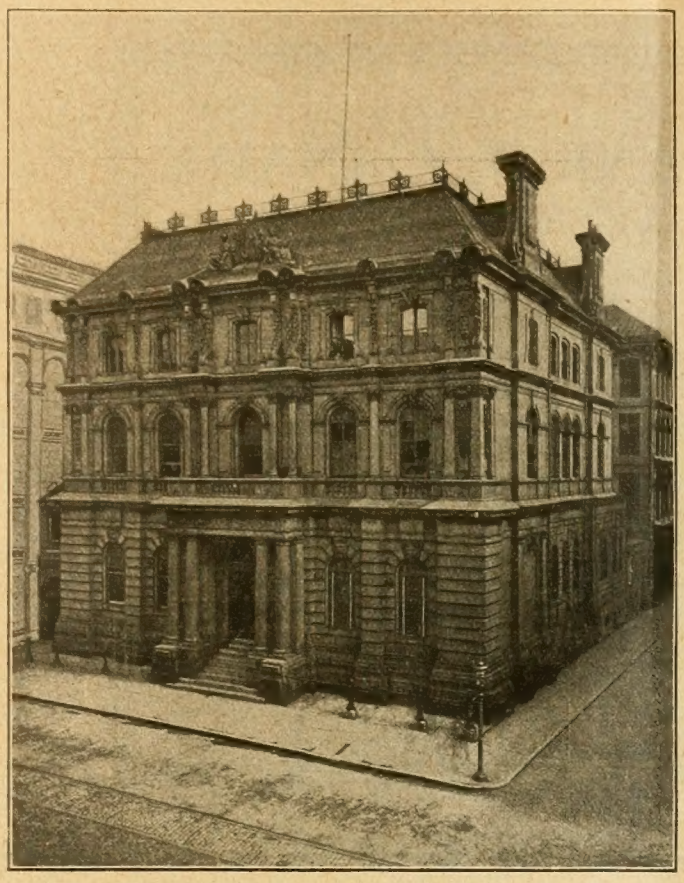

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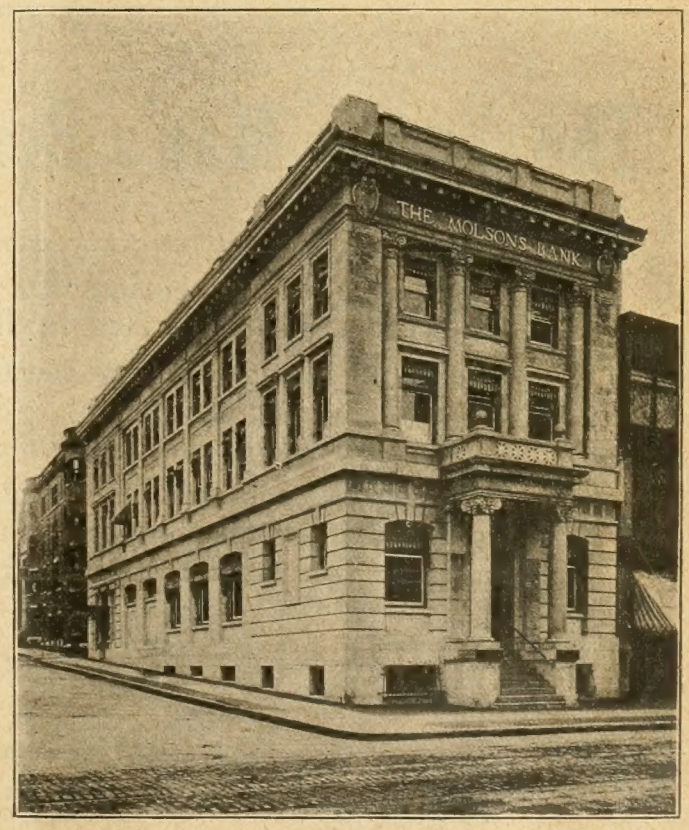

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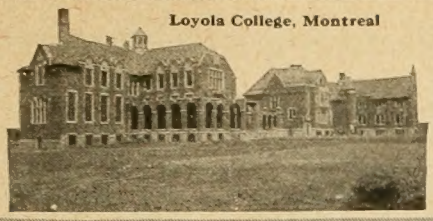

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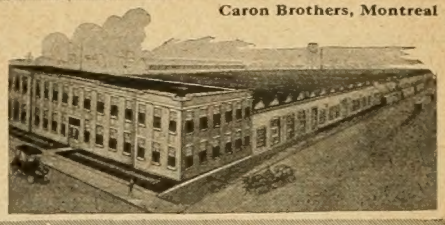

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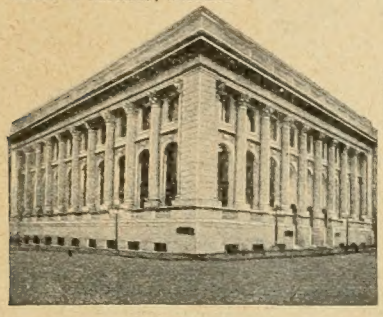

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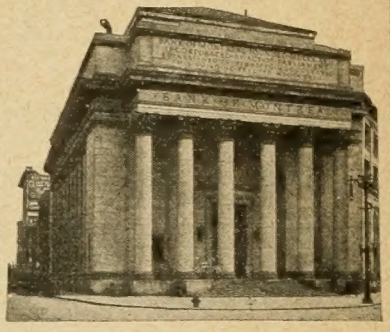

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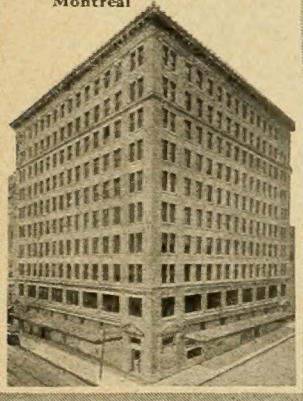

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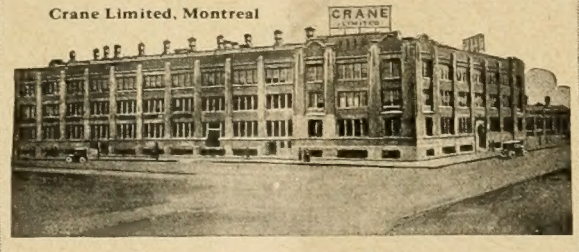

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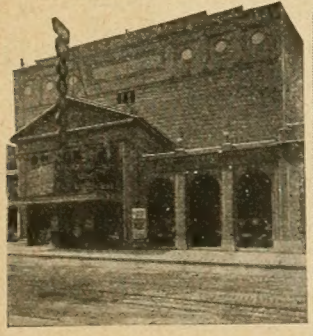

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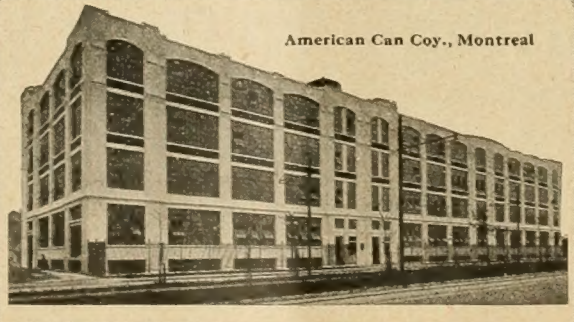

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THE McGILL NEWS

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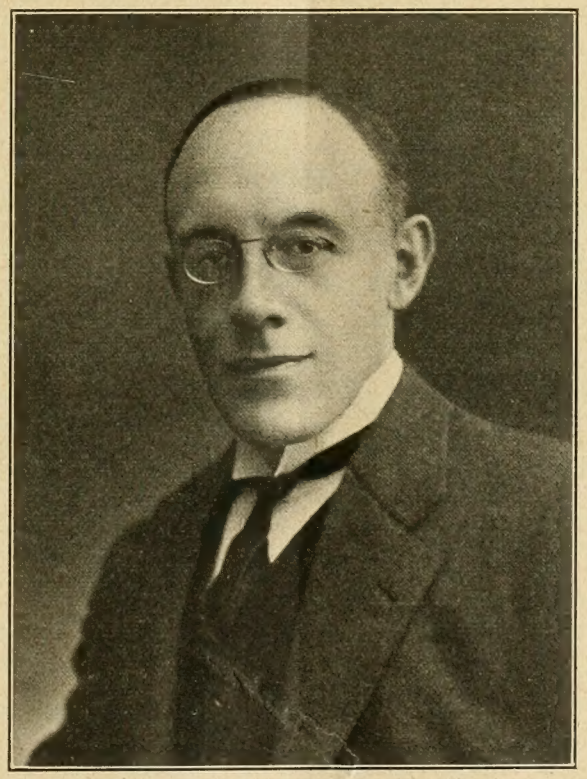
VOL. I | Montreal, December, 1919 | No. 1

THE NEW PRINCIPAL

WHEN Sir Auckland Geddes comes back to McGill, this time as its Principal, a decisive personality will bring an influence hard to calculate, on the academic development of Canada. It is in terms of personality rather than of academic achievement that one naturally thinks of him, considerable as that achievement has been. He came from a school as good as it is famous, George Watson's at Edinburgh, and learned his medicine in Edinburgh, London Hospital, and Freiburg. He was on the staff at Edinburgh and later at Dublin, before coming to McGill as Professor of Anatomy. But the professional side of his career has been overshadowed, at least temporarily, by the extraordinary chances of war, which gave him unforeseen work to do in fields remote from his experience, and revealed a great capacity to carry it through. He is one of the most striking of those happy adventurers who flung themselves into the war and found work suited to their gifts. He did not, like so many men of all professions, find this height of good fortune in the field, nor like others did he find the exact place indicated by previous training and experience. He rose from post to post of very heavy responsibility in matters for which his earlier career might seem at first sight of little help, even something of a disqualification.



THE RIGHT HON. SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES, K.C.B., M.D.

It has often been remarked that Sir Auckland's features have (like Woodrow Wilson's) a professorial cast, and there was something more than the obvious resort of the journalist in the universal comment on his first appearance in the British House of Commons, that he looked a typical professor. Personally I am not sure what a professor does look like, probably because I can not see him as others see him. I recall Sir Andrew Macphail's remark of a character in his play, that "though a professor he was free from any suggestion of futility." And Professor Lowes' pathetic picture of one trying to talk naturally in a smoking compartment, but it was no use, "the damned spot will not out." But both these witty writers are themselves professors, and write with a justifiable malice born of experience of academic life. To be quite safe we will not define, nor measure him by Stephen Leacock's suggested criterion of clean linen, but simply report the general agreement that he looks like a professor. His figure is now one of the most familiar in Imperial politics. He has reached that sure goal of eminence, to be often drawn by *Mr. Punch* in his running register of political fame. His deep voice gives impressiveness to his speech: he is a master of exposition, and has something of the monitory and final manner natural to those whose hearers must needs listen, and had better, with exams ahead, accept. I think I can recall the picture of him that comes most readily to the mind of most McGill men. There was a crowd of men in khaki, disorderly with the effort of a sharp route march, trying to recover breath on the top of Westmount, while a cool clear voice explained to them with irresistible emphasis, "what an utterly useless rabble they were." The whole scene was staged in order to show us the need of training, and to convince us that the drudgery of drill would bring its reward in the business of war, and could only be neglected at our peril. The relentless logic and magisterial tones interpreted our dishevelled feelings in terms of failure. We were plucked. There was no doubt about it; we were insects. But we meant to do better and had confidence in our leader and his advice. The history of the McGill Battalion proves that he, and we, were right.

This combination of military zeal, organising power, and natural command, had already showed itself. At Edinburgh he had been mainly responsible for the institution and organization of the O.T.C. Nor was his knowledge of war theoretical. He had served in the South African war from 1899 till 1902 as a lieutenant in the 3rd Highland Light Infantry. When he came to McGill strenuous efforts were being made to create a C.O.T.C. When the stress of war brought out the need of this organization, Sir Auckland's war experience was at their disposal. He was on the reserve of officers, liable to be called up, and intensely impatient to go. After a very successful command of some two months in the McGill Battalion, he went overseas as major in the Northumberland Fusiliers; being second in command of a pioneer battalion raised by his brother, who was at that time general manager of the North Eastern Railway. There was a stirring scene when the McGill Battalion marched to his house to cheer him Godspeed, and not a man there did not wish he was going himself. As they cheered they little

knew how soon they were to be divided into the majority who went, and the few who were turned down.

In May, 1915, he was thrown from his horse, and too much hurt to accompany his unit to France. After his recovery he paid a flying visit to Canada, and returning was sent to railway headquarters at G.H.Q. in France. Later he spent some months in the Adjutant-General's department, with the rank of Colonel. McGill men who were present at the Science dinner of 1913 may remember his description of himself: "I am only a very new comer here; but I am a lusty infant, and doing well!" "Doing well" is a consistent and excellent habit of Sir Auckland's; he grew up sturdily and fast in the public service. The height of his military career was reached when he was appointed Director of Recruiting, with the rank of Brigadier. In August, 1917, it was decided to enlarge the scope of this department, and to put it in charge of recruiting for all kinds of war work, civilian as well as military—an enormous business, as the nation was now mobilising all its labour to direct it towards the winning of the war. This was so inclusive of the nation that it was judged wise to place it under civilian control. Sir Auckland doffed his uniform to become Director of National Service, with the K.C.B., which gives him his title. We need not stay to answer the question raised in a gay college song of happy memory:

"Ah! lucky Frank, now he's changed his rank,
Ah! lucky Frank, has he riz or sank?"

a humorous doubt which arises again on his return even to a commanding rank in his original craft. It is enough to say that there were very few posts as onerous and as honorable in the gift of the British crown.

From this time his career (like that of Sir Eric) has been full of change both in honour and responsibility. The government found in the brothers a very great capacity and industry and force, to which it could entrust various duties of the highest importance with full confidence. In Sept.-Oct., 1918, Sir Auckland was in temporary charge of the Local Government Board, while his place was taken by Mr. Vaughan, whose great ability found its "bit" in the National Service, when he resigned the bursarship of McGill to offer himself to the Imperial Government. After a recasting of portfolios, Sir Auckland is now President of the Board of Trade, an extremely important post, for it is one of the strategic points in the campaign of reconstruction in Britain (the others being Health, Labour, and Education), whose issues are as vital as, and only less urgent than, was the prosecution of the war.

Meanwhile a sudden tragedy had darkened McGill. Sir William Peterson was stricken beyond all hope of resuming his work. He had hoped not to retire till he had welcomed the boys back from the war, seen the memorial to those who return no more, and seen old McGill enter its second century with a new lease of prosperity—best memorial of all both to the fallen and to his own long devotion. A sensitive man, of deep feelings and strong emotions which he was too shy and proud to show, except to his intimates, the war told on him very heavily. Passionately devoted to the Allied cause, he felt also the loss and injury of every McGill boy as a personal hurt; and the stern self-control with which he kept himself in hand only put additional strain on health already undermined. Yet, knowing clearly the danger, he never spared himself but answered every call, and sank at last from harness to that helplessness which he has borne with heroic and cheerful patience, lightened by that simple boyish gaiety of heart which it was given to too few to know. His fate and his bearing of it place him among the men whose glory and pain he shared so deeply, where he is surely proud to be counted, among the men broken in the war.

The name of Sir Auckland occurred naturally to those who were considering the succession, for Sir William Osler was past the age when he could take so onerous a post. But there was a grave doubt whether Sir Auckland, having just crossed so brilliantly the threshold of a political career whose future opened unlimited possibilities, would be inclined to accept. The decision must have been exceedingly hard, though its very difficulty is his highest honour. McGill must be proud of his choice. At the memorable dinner in London where the announcement of his acceptance was made, the highest tributes were paid him by his colleagues, Lord Milner and Mr. Bonar Law. Indeed the latter stated quite frankly that he thought the decision mistaken, so sure was he of the greatness and scope of the career which lay before Sir Auckland at the very centre of Imperial government; it was impossible to prophesy what advancement lay before a man who had achieved such success by the age of forty. There is convincing proof of the sincerity of these words, for the Government found it impossible to dispense with his services during this very critical time, even after giving him, in his own words, his "demobilisation papers," to allow him to return to his chosen line of life. At that dinner Sir Auckland told us the reasons for his choice, his intense faith in Canada and in the part that her Universities are to play in her service. This faith will ensure him the heartiest goodwill of every member and friend of old McGill when he returns to guide her destinies, and of every patriotic Canadian.

He has, as we have said, the great gift of personality to bring us. A University needs of course competent teachers—it cannot exist without them. But it needs much more. Necessary as is the preparation for exams and degrees, the really vital thing for student and nation alike is the contact of plastic youth with the inspiration of personality—that combination of knowledge, insight, sympathy and character, without which the best of professional schools is still lacking, and with which "Mark Hopkins at one end of a log and a student at the other" is a true University.

PROFESSOR J. A. DALE.

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The Re-organized Graduates' Society—Are You a Member?

THE Graduates' Society of McGill University exists to maintain a connection between the University and its graduates. The policy of the Society is to provide means whereby that connection may be strengthened and maintained. To this end the Graduates' Society has already done much; much more is planned for the future.

Shortly before the war, the Graduates' Society was re-organized. Arrangements for the financing and construction of a stadium and playing field were completed and plans for a re-union of all of the University's graduates at the opening of the stadium in the fall of 1915 had been established. The outbreak of war interrupted these plans. The construction of the stadium and playing field continued and they are now completed.

GEORGE C. McDONALD

The stadium and playing field were financed and built by a group of graduates. The cost of construction was $113,000. The money was borrowed from the University and the interest on the expenditure was guaranteed by a group of graduates. The management of the stadium is vested in a Stadium Committee composed of five graduates. Two of its members are appointed by the Governors and three by the Graduates' Society. This Committee appoints the Controller of the Students' Council who advises the students in financial matters. The management of the stadium and of the revenue earned by it are in the hands of this Committee. The stadium is used for all of the University's field games; in addition, many applications are received from public bodies in Montreal who wish to employ it for reviews and for functions of a similar nature. During the war it was often employed for military and semi-military purposes. The revenue earned by gate receipts and rentals is devoted, firstly, to paying interest charges on the cost of construction; secondly, to providing for up-keep, and, lastly, the remainder is set aside for a sinking fund for the support of student athletics and other activities and for future developments.

During the war there was no revenue from the stadium; but the guarantors were not called upon, as the University added the interest charges to the capital cost of the stadium. By his will, Captain Percival Molson, who died in action at Lens, left $75,000 to the stadium. His bequest leaves the present indebtedness of the stadium at $43,000. The annual interest charge on this amount is $2,150.

The Intercollegiate games, held on October 25th, 1919, in the stadium were interrupted by a brief ceremony. A parchment acknowledging Captain Molson's gift was handed by the President of the Stadium Committee to Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, M.C. In it the Graduates expressed to Colonel Molson the University's appreciation of his brother and their gratitude for his gift. Permission was asked to dedicate the stadium as "The Percival Molson Memorial Stadium." Permission was granted. The Percival Molson Memorial Stadium is fittingly known by the name of the man who did most to create it.

The following paragraphs make brief reference to the proposals which the Executive of the Graduates' Society is considering and realizing.

The lack of a familiar method of communication between the graduates of the University and between them and their school has been one of the reasons why interest and affection for McGill has often remained unexpressed. By the McGILL NEWS a means of communication is to be provided. The McGILL NEWS is managed by an Editorial Committee. The committee is largely composed of graduates who, as students, made a permanent success of the *McGill Daily*—the only college daily newspaper in Canada. The Chairman of the committee is Stephen Leacock. The McGILL NEWS is to be issued quarterly; it will be sent without charge to every regular member of the Graduates' Society. This, its first number, goes to every past student of our University. The Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society intends to report all business of the Society in the columns of the McGILL NEWS, and to transact in its columns, as much as possible, the Society's business with its members. Also, in it will appear not only records of student and graduate activities but statements of interest and of policy from the University and its Governing Bodies.

The Reunion of McGill's old students did not take place in 1915; it is to be held in 1921. The University was founded in 1821, thus, the first Reunion of McGill's students will be a part of the University's centennial celebration. By the Reunion of graduates in Montreal it is expected, in renewing old acquaintanceships, to strengthen ties between the graduates and between them and their school. It is hoped during the Reunion, by a discussion of University problems, to secure an understanding of and co-operation in a realization of the University's aims.

The Graduates' Governors are to be elected in September next by the votes of all members of the Graduates' Society. In the direction of the University's affairs, final decision lies with a Board of twenty-five Governors; it so happens that, at present, eight of them are graduates of McGill. In order that past students may have a more directly responsible interest in the well-being of their University, the Governors have decided that three of their number should be elected by the members of the Graduates' Society. Each Graduates' Governor will be elected for a term of three years. Consequently, one of these three Governors will be elected yearly. It is expected that arrangements will be made by which the election of Members of Corporation, at present managed by the

University, will be delegated to the Graduates' Society, and that the graduates will, yearly, receive from the Executive of their Society, through the McGILL NEWS, information concerning the candidates and ballots for the election of graduate representatives to corporation and to the Board of Governors.

A Department of Social Service was recently established in the University. Towards the cost of its maintenance the Graduates' Society has promised $1,000 yearly, for three years, commencing in 1918.

The need for such a Department was urgent. Professional Social Service workers are quite as necessary in a modern community as are trained nurses. Until recently Montreal, like other Canadian cities, has depended upon persons coming from the United States, and trained there, when social workers with capital were required. This year fifteen students, three of them University graduates, are spending all of their time in studying and in training for the Department's certificate. In addition, seventy-five students are taking parts of the course leading to the Department's certificate and an Extension Course in Social work is being given to more than one hundred women.

In addition to training social workers, the Director, J. Howard T. Falk, has given much time to bringing about a closer co-operation of the social agencies existing in Montreal. A survey undertaken by him during the summer months, as Executive Secretary of a Committee of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, will shortly be published. This survey shows most convincingly not only the necessity for the training of social workers but that many economies can be effected in the expenditure of funds now spent by public institutions in Montreal.

The Department was founded on a three-year trial basis, with $200.00 short of the salary of the Director pledged annually to its support. Over $1,200.00 received in fees during the first year from Extension Courses enabled the Department to end its first year with a surplus, but the commencement of a certificate course this year, with the necessary extra expense for lecturers' fees, faces the Department with a deficit of $1,600.00.

Will you help, if you have not already pledged your support, and send a cheque to the Secretary, the Graduates' Society, McGill University.

The Graduates' Appointment Bureau should become exceedingly useful to the University's graduates. Similar bodies operate successfully in British and American Universities. The Appointments Bureau receives applications for trained men from employers and, through careful communication and consideration with those who have had most to do with the training of men as students, places before employers the names of graduates who might suitably fill the positions vacant. The Director of the Bureau is Major G. S. Currie, D.S.O., M.C. He has the support of a strong Advisory Board composed of business men occupying prominent administrative positions in large industrial, transportation and financial institutions; he is also advised by the Deans of the University's Faculties.

The Students' Assistance Fund is not yet in operation. The Executive of the Graduates' Society is convinced from the experience of private persons who have helped students through college courses at McGill, that there is a useful place for such a Fund in the University. As soon as sufficient money, a few thousand dollars, is available, it is planned to put the fund in operation. The experience of those who have lent money to students during their college courses at McGill is in entire accordance with the experience of Student Assistance Funds of other Universities. If monies so advanced are carefully lent they are well employed by the borrower and are almost invariably repaid within a few years after the borrower's graduation.

Our University can do sound work only when it has instant and accurate touch with the daily life of Canada. Our University can be kept in responsive understanding with Canadian conditions only through the experience of its graduates who are sharing in Canadian life and work. With their experience, graduates can repay a part of the debt owed by them to the University that taught them.

We do owe a debt for our teaching, because the cost of the equipment and instruction provided by McGill for her students is far from being borne by those students' fees. We must recognize that debt. Graduates can repay it in many ways. They do so by pointing out opportunities for new development and for improvement in the University's work. They do so, by telling those who seek instruction of the opportunities for graduate and undergraduate study which their University offers. They do so, not only by generous gifts from themselves, but by directing to their University benefactions from those who are about to give for public uses. These are services owed to McGill by each of her children.

The foregoing paragraphs give a brief account of recent work undertaken by the Graduates' Society and of its plans for the immediate future. Many who read this copy of the McGILL NEWS will have already received a Circular Letter sent, with copies of the Constitution and By-laws of the Graduates' Society, to all past students of the University whose addresses are known. That letter was issued in order to inform McGill men of the Society's work and to impress upon them that their University could not achieve its full usefulness without the assistance and support of each of its members. A university consists not of buildings, not of staff, not of governing bodies, nor yet of past students; a real university, has active co-ordination and co-operation of all of these.

The Executive of the Graduates' Society have promised the Board of Governors that when the election of the Graduates' Governor is held next September, at least three thousand members of the Society will cast votes. At present, the Society has not so many members although there are living seven thousand former students of McGill.

The Graduates' Society will be unable to carry out its plans without the support of each man and woman who has studied at the University. The future of McGill lies in their hands. The fee for regular membership in the Graduates' Society is $3.00; the fee for Life Membership is $50.00 for new life members; $25.00 for those who were life members under the old constitution. Cheques should be made payable to the Graduates' Society, McGill University, and all communications for the Graduates' Society should be sent to its permanent secretary who, at present, is Mr. J. W. Jeakins. His address is McGill University, Montreal. He will gladly give any information concerning the Society for which he may be asked.

Mrs. H. R. Howell and Miss Kilgour represented the Alumnae Society at the presentation of the address from the Women Workers of Montreal to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. This choice of representatives was made as a slight recognition of the great amount of work done by Mrs. Howell and Miss Kilgour in connection with the lecture fund for the Alumnae Soldiers Libraries and Service in the Libraries.

McGILL GRADUATES FORM BRANCH SOCIETIES

ONE of the phases of University life which has been very little developed so far at McGill is the organization of Graduates' Societies in various parts of the country. It is true that there are some active Societies which do all they can to help along the parent University: the McGill Graduates' Societies of New York, of the Ottawa Valley, of the District of Bedford and of Vancouver, are outstanding examples. But it is equally true that for a University of the size and importance of McGill the number of these Societies is so far lamentably small.

Now the experience of American Universities shows that organized and keen bodies of graduates can do an immense amount of good work for their Alma Mater, along many lines. They can "boost" their college in their particular district and attract to it youngsters who would otherwise go elsewhere; they can provide scholarships for needy students from their province or county; and when the parent university sends out a nation-wide call for funds for new buildings or extensions, their organization is ready to take up the challenge and to canvass the graduates and friends in their district for subscriptions.

Many other cogent reasons exist for the organization of university graduates. There is no need to dwell upon the personal advantages, and the personal pleasures that ensue upon the meeting together of old class-mates from time to time. But surely it may be urged, upon higher grounds of national welfare, that the existence of organized centres of educated opinion is a good thing for the country in these unquiet times.

Why, then, have not more Graduates' Societies been formed at McGill? Perhaps the chief reason is this: until, say, twenty years ago, McGill was a small University with little more than a local appeal. Since that time her rapid expansion has marched side by side with that of Canada. The great development of our country's natural resources has produced a corresponding increase in the numbers and importance of the Science Department, which has been further swelled by the immigration of students from England in large numbers. The rapid settlement of the great West has produced a demand for doctors and has reacted upon the Department of Medicine. While a general increase both in population and prosperity has had its counterpart in every branch of the University's activities. Evolution and progress have been the order of the day.

Some twelve years ago, the old forms of student government were found to have outlived their usefulness. A radical change was brought about. A Students' Council, composed only of students, was put in control of student affairs. A great quickening of interest followed, and led to the establishment of a daily Students' paper, the *McGill Daily* by name. The student body of McGill is now united, active, and intensely enthusiastic.

The graduates all over the country must follow suit, and adapt themselves to the changed conditions. An active student body must be supported by an active and organized body of graduates. A great deal of the preliminary work of organization has already been done. For the first time a permanent Graduates' Secretary, with an office in the University buildings, has been established. A paper—this paper— has come into existence to keep the graduates in touch one with another. The graduates themselves must do the rest. Associations must be formed in every province. And year by year, as the graduating classes from the old college disperse over the face of the land, these Associations will be recruited by young and enthusiastic supporters.

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD GRADUATES' SOCIETY

The officers of the District of Bedford Graduates' Society for the year 1919-20 are the following:

President: Dr. N. M. Harris, Knowlton, Que.
Vice-President for Missisquoi County: Dr. G. F. L. Fuller.
Vice-President for Brome County: Dr. A. C. Paintin.
Vice-President for Shefford County: Dr. J. A. Corcoran.
Secretary-Treasurer: Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, M.A., Knowlton, Que.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor is also a member of the executive of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

In the past this Society has been most active in promoting the interests of McGill in the District which it serves. Meetings were suspended during the war on account of the absence overseas of many of the members, but it is hoped to resume regular meetings in the near future. All McGill Graduates who are not members and who reside in the District of Bedford should send in applications for membership to the Rev. Mr. Taylor at Knowlton.

A phase of the activities of this Society which might well be copied by other Graduate Societies, is the Exhibition in the Arts Faculty, of an annual value of $120.00: this Exhibition is awarded to a "matriculated student in Arts whose parents reside in the District of Bedford, and whose candidature has been approved by a committee of the Society." No student has qualified for this scholarship during the present year.

A proud but melancholy record is that of the first winner of the Exhibition, Harold E. Ralston. Enlisting in the ranks of the 5th Mounted Rifles, an Eastern Township Unit, he fell at the battle of Sanctuary Wood in 1916 while serving under another gallant Eastern Township soldier, the much lamented Lieut.-Col. Harry Baker, M.P. Thus has the Society had the sad distinction of adding one more name to McGill's great Roll of Honour.

OTTAWA VALLEY GRADUATES' SOCIETY

ONE of the most active of the branch Graduate Societies of McGill is the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society, whose officers for 1919-20 are the following:

Honorary President: Sir James Grant, M.D., K.C.M.G.
President: A. W. Duclos, B.A., B.C.L.
Vice-Presidents: J. B. McRae, B.Sc.
O. S. Finnie, B.Sc., D.L.S.
F. W. Mohr, M.D.
Secretary: Gordon McL. Pitts, M.Sc., 323 Somerset Street, Ottawa.
Treasurer: Frederic E. Bronson, B.Sc.
Executive Committee: C. H. Brown, B.A., M.D.; J. Blizard; Gordon G. Gale, M.Sc.; S. Hadwen, D.V.S.; F. E. Buck, B.S.A.

Two representatives from this Society attended the annual meeting of the McGill Graduates' Society held in the McGill Union last June, and one of them, Mr. Pitts, the Secretary, read an interesting and exhaustive report which had been prepared by the Ottawa Society, and containing its views as to a large number of matters of immediate interest to McGill men. The representatives of the Ottawa Society were publicly thanked by the Chairman, Mr. George C. McDonald, for the interest shown by the Society and for the valuable suggestions made.

McGILL GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE

At a meeting held in Vancouver on November 3rd last, the Executive of the McGill Graduates' Society of British Columbia appointed a committee consisting of Mr. L. M. Robertson, B.A., Mr. F. D. Patterson, M.D., C.M., and Mr. G. S. Eldredge, B.Sc., to make a study of and early report on amendments to the Society's Constitution and By-Laws, especially as regards membership and fees, with a view to greater co-operation with the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting and dinner of the Society during the last week of January next, and a committee consisting of Dr. Patterson, Dr. MacDermott, and Messrs. McQueen, DeBeck, Elliott and Raphael, was appointed to look after the arrangements for the meeting.

GRADUATE SOCIETIES, NEW AND OLD

IT is pleasant to see the awakening that is taking place among McGill graduates all over the country. Mr. J. W. Jeakins, the newly-appointed Executive Secretary of the parent Graduates' Society, has lately received applications for the formation of branch Graduates' Societies in three different parts of the continent.

Mr. Colin H. Livinstone, Arts '86, American National Bank Bldg., Washington, D.C., has undertaken to co-operate in the formation of a Graduates' Society in Washington.

Mr. G. R. Johnson, Med. '02, is actively organizing a Society in Calgary, Alta., and vicinity. His address is 516 Lancaster Bldg., Calgary.

The Rev. J. A. Thompson, Arts '93, of The Rectory, Bridgewater, Mass., is promoting a Boston Graduates' Society.

Every graduate or past student of McGill who resides in or around Washington, Boston or Calgary, is urgently requested to communicate with the above-named gentlemen respectively, and to help in every way possible to promote the formation of these new branches.

There are three Graduates' Societies already established from whom no information has been received for some time, and which have not furnished lists of offices for insertion in the McGill Calendars.

They are the following:

McGill Alumni Association of Chicago;
McGill Graduates' Society of Honan, China;
McGill Graduates' Society of Manitoba;

Any information about these Societies and their activities will be gladly received at the office of this paper.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER WAS RECENTLY SENT TO ALL SCIENCE GRADUATES AND IS NOW PUBLISHED FOR INFORMATION

To the Graduates of the Faculty of Applied Science:

The "Applied Science Graduates" was formally organized at a banquet held in Montreal on the 28th of April, 1909, in connection with a great reunion of the Graduates of the Faculty of Applied Science. Previous to this reunion, a bulletin of some 55 pages had been issued by a few of those interested in the organization of these Graduates. These steps had been taken largely on account of the (at that time) moribund condition of the "Graduates' Society of McGill University," which had held no meetings for ten years, had never issued publications of any kind to the Graduate Body, and had never taken any steps towards holding reunions or otherwise stimulating the *esprit de corps* of the Graduates as a whole.

For ten years "The Applied Science Graduates" have carried on their self-appointed tasks. They have issued 17 bulletins, containing University news, class news (personal items), statistics (often represented graphically) concerning the growth of the Faculty and its work, address lists of the Graduates, etc., etc. These bulletins have been sent regularly to all Graduates of the Faculty whose addresses were known, whether subscribers or not, and great pains were taken to find these addresses, very few Graduates being missed. In this way, many who had entirely lost interest in their Alma Mater have been reclaimed as friends, and others have had their enthusiasm considerably stimulated. It was also partly on account of this work that the University decided to send the Calendar and the Annual Report regularly to all Graduates.

Now the "Graduates' Society of McGill University" has been reorganized, with a new constitution, and placed on a very progressive basis; it is ably officered and has laid out a splendid programme of aggressive work—one, perhaps the most important, item of which is the regular issuing of a publication covering the work of all the Faculties and including news of all classes of Graduates of the University. The Honorary Secretary of the Applied Science Graduates is one of the vice-presidents.

As the "Graduates' Society," who have now an active executive, a paid secretary and an office at the College, would, to a large extent, duplicate the work carried on by the "Applied Science Graduates," we feel that the question should be brought before our members as to whether it would not be well to bring our activities as a separate organization to a close, and practically amalgamate with the larger Society which now appears to be placed on a basis which assures success. Our own Honorary Secretary has tendered his resignation, feeling that he can no longer perform the time-consuming duties of the office; and it will be difficult to find a successor, unless an adequate salary (for which there are at present no funds) can be provided.

Your Committee, and the Honorary Secretary, after giving the matter most careful consideration, recommend that action be taken in accordance with the sense of the preceding paragraph. They feel, however, that such a decision should be arrived at only after the Graduates themselves have expressed their wishes in the matter, and in accordance with these wishes. Hence, you are asked to answer each of the following questions on the enclosed post-card, and mail it to the Honorary Secretary; your committee will then act according to the majority opinion thus expressed.

Are you in favor of terminating the activities of the "Applied Science Graduates," letting the "Graduates' Society of McGill University" take its place?

If not, how do you propose that the "Applied Science Graduates" should be financed and carried on?

Are you in favor of donating our equipment, consisting of typewriter desk, filing cabinets, addressing outfit (addressing machine, typograph, address plates, cases, etc.), to the "Graduates' Society of McGill University?"

If not, what do you recommend should be done with them?

Signed: F. B. Brown, '03, Chairman
E. S. Mattice, '90
W. D. Lawrence, '04
R. S. L. Wilson, '11
J. R. Donald, '13.

MISS MARGARET TAYLOR MISS ADA DICKSON MISS HELEN R. Y. REID

McGill Women's War Work

THE conflict of the last four years has called in a very special way for trained intelligence. Excepting only the courage and high spirit of her soldiers, Canada, it may safely be said, has had no greater national asset in her hour of trial than her body of university-trained citizens, both men and women. The absence at the front of great numbers of university men has made the call for the services of women who have received similar training doubly urgent. The assistance which they have been able to render has laid at rest forever in this country the old controversy of the merits from a national standpoint of "higher education" for women.

In war services McGill University women have taken an honoured place. Unfortunately an adequate survey of their work is, at present, out of the question. Their activities in Canada, like their homes, have been scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts, while many have rendered valuable services beyond the Dominion in the actual theatres of war. Wherever a McGill woman has lived, there, it may confidently be said, the war activities of the neighbourhood have benefited, but the tale of what they have done lies buried in the reports of hundreds of organizations. Definite information of only the smallest fraction of their work has come into the hands of the Alumnae Society, and this small fraction naturally bears largely on the activities of women whose homes or occupations are in Montreal. Because of this incompleteness of records, the present article makes no pretense of measuring the length and breadth of the services rendered through the past five years of McGill Women Graduates to the common cause, it merely attempts to sum up the various items of information which, from time to time, have filtered into the Alumnae records.

The great bulk of the war activities of McGill women have naturally had their seat in Canada; they have formed part of that civilian support system without which those holding the front line trenches could not have won through to victory. For the most part this war work has been carried on in the few hours of the day remaining when teaching or other regular occupation has been over. Only a favoured few of our graduates have been so fortunately placed that they have been able to render personal full time service overseas. News of those lucky ones has been received with the most envious interest.

Dr. Catherine H. Travis (1895) early in the war took charge of a children's hospital at Nish, Serbia. This later became a military institution and on the advance of the Bulgarians into the country was for a time left behind the lines. During this period, Dr. Travis met with most trying experiences as the enemy had their own ideas as to the relative importance of Serbian and Bulgarian wounded and the proper distribution of care to the two. Dr. Travis finally returned to Canada, making her way home with the greatest difficulty through Russia, accompanied by a young Servian boy whom she wished to educate in this country.

Miss Agnes Warner (1894) on the out-break of the war war was the superintendent of a hospital at Divonne, France. When this institution was taken over by the French military authorities, Miss Warner was given a post of responsibility with a flying column of nurses on the Belgian front.

Mrs. R. G. McConnell (J. T. Botterell, 1890) was for some time the commandant of a seventy-bed hospital near Bournemouth, England.

The following graduates are known to have acted as V.A.D. nurses for greater or shorter periods in English hospitals.

Miss Gertrude Macaulay (1907) in the Northern General Hospital, Leeds.

Miss Helen Taylor (1914) in Aubrey House Hospital, one of Lord Knutsford's special military hospitals for nervous cases.

Mrs. Percy Colthurst (Alice C. MacKeen, 1914) in University War Hospital, Southampton.

Mrs. W. L. Cassells (K. Lawrence, 1912) in a small hospital at Hindehead, Surrey.

Miss Margaret Taylor (1910) for some months acted as a volunteer nurse in Clermont Ferrand, France.

Two of our graduates served overseas as motor ambulance drivers. Miss Ada Dickson ('04), now the President of the Alumnae Society, from February, 1917, to June, 1918, drove a car for the Canadian Army Service Corps in the London area, changing then to an ambulance transport attached to the French Army in the Verdun area, till the close of the war. Miss Isabel McCaw (1915) during two years, drove a motor ambulance for the Scottish Women's Hospital in Serbia, and was decorated by the Serbian Government for distinguished service. Both these graduates have given interesting accounts of their experiences to meetings of the Alumnae Society.

A unique war contribution was that of Miss Caroline Holman (1900) whose volume, entitled "In the Day of Battle," has become one of the most popular and best-known collections of war verse. The sale of this book, which went through two editions, produced a substantial sum of money for the funds of Maple Leaf Clubs, but its importance lies in the great influence it had in keeping the

ideals of the war prominently in the foreground through the long years of the struggle. Miss Holman also crossed to London in November, 1916, to assist in the work of the Canadian Red Cross under the direction of Lady Drummond. For a year Miss Holman was in charge of the Visitors' Department of that organization at the London headquarters in Cockspur Street.

Canteen work in England and France secured the assistance of some McGill Graduates. Mrs. W. L. Cassels (K. Lawrence, 1912), and Miss Margaret Taylor are known to have been connected at various times with this work.

Of the less conspicuous, but no less necessary work carried on at home by McGill University women in behalf of the war, the efforts put forward by the Alumnae Society as a body should perhaps be mentioned first. Since the autumn of 1915 the Society has in each year arranged for a series of public lectures to be given under its auspices in the Royal Victoria College Hall for the purpose of raising funds to be used in the aid of wounded soldiers. In all over twenty-six hundred dollars have been raised. Two of the women graduates, Dr. Maud E. Abbott and Miss Helen R. Y. Reid, were among the lecturers, the gift of whose services made it possible for the society to raise this money. The greater part of the fund has gone to the support of an undertaking which since the spring of 1917 has been looked upon as the Society's own special war work. This is the establishment and maintenance of a number of soldiers' libraries in connection with military hospitals and convalescent homes in or near Montreal. Over eleven hundred dollars has been spent upon this work. A special article elsewhere in this review tells the story of the development and splendid work of these libraries. The name of Miss Inez Baylis (1907) is that most closely associated with the success of this undertaking, but in the work connected with the soldiers' libraries many graduates have found the type of war work best suited to their abilities.

Other war enterprises which have benefited by donations from the Alumnae Lecture Fund are The Prisoners of War Fund, No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill), South of France Relief Association and The Khaki Convalescent Home. Sums of money have also been sent at different times to some of our graduates engaged in hospital work overseas to be expended at their discretion for the relief of needs which might seem to them especially pressing for the moment.

The great work involved in preparing the programmes and in selling tickets for these series of public lectures under the auspices of the Alumnae Society is illustrative of the vast amount of labour, of which there is little public evidence and to which there is little acknowledgment attached, which has been uncomplainingly undertaken by many graduates whose names are never mentioned in connection with the achievement.

A vast deal of hard unobtrusive work on the part of many graduates also went into making the various Victory Loans a success. A generous share of the work was done through the Alumnae Society, but other organizations also provided a means through which the women graduates accomplished really amazing results along this line. The Montreal Protestant Teachers' Association should be expecially mentioned in this connection. One of the graduates, Miss Isabel E. Brittain (1894) has been for the last two years President of this association, which through its war activities and other undertakings has done so much to raise the whole teaching profession in the estimation of the general public.

An association which, like the Alumnae Society, has a close connection with the University and which has absorbed the energies of many McGill graduates, is the McGill Women's Union. This society whose work is treated fully elsewhere, undertook from the autumn of 1914 onward to provide comforts for the McGill men at the front and to assist in the making of Red Cross supplies. The knitting of thousands of pairs of socks and the making of countless shirts, hospital gowns, caps and supplies for distribution either to McGill men in the field or training camp or to institutions for the care of wounded and sick, account for an endless toll of busy hours given freely from their small store of leisure time by McGill women graduates to the common cause.

Of the organizations unattached to the University in whose work McGill women have borne an important part, the Canadian Patriotic Fund and the Red Cross Society are the most prominent.

The Convenor of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund has been since its organization a McGill Graduate, Miss Helen R. Y. Reid (1889). Mr. Paul U. Kellogg, an American sociologist and editor who visited Montreal for the purpose of making an inquiry into all phases of the work undertaken by the Patriotic Fund with an eye to its bearing on American war needs, published in his review entitled "The Survey" an article in which these words of appreciation of the work which Miss Reid is doing occur:

"Hard-won experience and the bonds of courage and sacrifice would not in themselves have created filing systems nor organized seven hundred self controlled, largely inexperienced, women into a city-wide piece of team work which has gone on evenly and competently through zero weather and summer epidemics, in the face of misunderstanding as well as public recognition, day after day, week after week, month after month—and will go on so long as the war lasts and for a year thereafter.

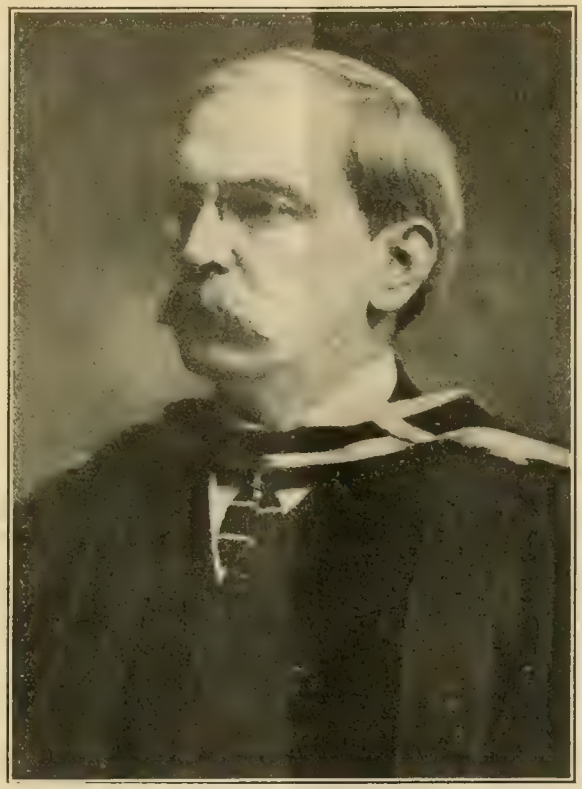
"The answer lies in the woman who brought experience and courage and sacrifice and more beside—a genius for organization and the unmistakeable flame of leadership. This is Helen R. Y. Reid, director and convenor of the Ladies' Auxiliary, and Lady of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem. Americans who know less and care little of chivalric orders may yet be interested to know that the crosses which she may wear only in the presence of royalty, and quaint prayers she can say, hark back to the Crusades, and were given a year ago in recognition of a full decade of constructive philanthropic work."

MISS ISABEL McCAW

(Concluded on page 55)

SIR WILLIAM PETERSON

AT the close of the college session last May, Sir William Peterson retired from the Principalship of McGill University after twenty-four years of service. For several months the condition of his health had been precarious. The war with its activities and worries and the continuous demands it made upon his time and energy had severely taxed his already weakened strength. During the summer of 1918 he had been urged by his physicians and friends to rest because of his failing health. He did not heed the advice; he felt indeed that he could not in that troubled and anxious time obey it. He refused to curtail his activities and he continued to give his great ability and his unstinted service in every way to help the allied cause. On Sunday the 12th of January, 1919, although he was not then in good health, he presided at a meeting in Emmanual Church where Sir Harry Lauder spoke on behalf of his "Million Pounds Fund" for the benefit of the dependents of Scottish soldiers and sailors killed or disabled in the war. While the meeting was in progress Sir William was stricken with apoplexy and partial paralysis. In the course of a few weeks he recovered his speech almost entirely, and later he regained the partial use of his right leg. When it became evident that he could not recover sufficiently to resume his place at the head of the University he resigned, and after May 1st he ceased to be Principal of McGill. On July the 24th he sailed from Montreal for England, where he will in future make his home. During August he lived near Oxford. Some weeks ago he moved to Bath, where he will pass the winter and where, it is gratifying to know, his health continues to improve.



SIR WILLIAM PETERSON

Sir William Peterson's career has been characterised by great distinction, untiring energy and copious industry. He was born in Edinburgh in May, 1856. He may be said to have begun his educational career at the Royal High School of Edinburgh. There while still very young he was a distinguished pupil, and his scholastic record gave great expectations for his future success. He later entered Edinburgh University, and graduated with the class of 1875. Although he was the youngest member of his year, he headed the list with First Class Honours in Classics and won the Greek Travelling Fellowship. He then went to the continent for post graduate courses and spent some time in study at Gottingen and elsewhere. Upon his return to Edinburgh he was awarded the Mackenzie Scholarship for eminence in Classical Literature, and later he gained an open scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Subsequently, he won the coveted Ferguson Scholarship competed for by candidates from all the Scottish Universities. His course at Oxford, where he then followed post graduate study in Classics, was one of great distinction, and he graduated with high honours to begin his active educational career.

On leaving Oxford he was appointed Assistant to the Professor of the Humanities in Edinburgh University, a post which he held for over two years. In 1882, upon the inauguration of University College, Dundee, he was appointed to the Principalship and to the chair of Classics and Ancient History. He held this position for thirteen years. His task here was extremely difficult because of the peculiar educational situation and because of the efforts to effect the affiliation of University College with St. Andrew's University. In this latter endeavour he took a very prominent part. His work at Dundee was unusually successful and he became widely known as a brilliant scholar, a capable teacher and an administrator of great ability and foresight.

In 1895 Sir William Dawson, Principal of McGill, retired because of advancing years and failing health. The offer of the vacant Principalship was made to Dr. Peterson of Dundee by Sir Donald Smith, then chairman of the Board of Governors, and was accepted. The new Principal arrived in Montreal early in September, 1895. The records of that year tell that he met the students of McGill for the first time on the afternoon of September 24th in the old Molson Hall. In a brief address he there stated his idea of the place of a university in the national life. Like Eliot of Harvard, he believed in the two-fold function of the University, first "to make good citizens," and secondly "to hand on the torch of knowledge to successive generations of students." Dr. Peterson was Principal of McGill University until last May, a period of twenty-four years. As actual teaching in the University did not begin until 1829, his tenure of office as the chief guide of McGill's destinies covers more than one-quarter of the University's history.

In addition to his arduous duties as head of a great University, Dr. Peterson found time to devote to scholarship and literature. His writings extend over a wide field. Among the most noted of his published works are Quintilian's Institute of Oratory, the Dialogues of Tacitus, The Speech of Cicero for Cluentius, The Cluni MS of Cicero, Cicero's Virrine Orations, Cicero's Post Reditum Orations, The Junior School Poetry Book, and Canadian Essays and Addresses. He was Canadian Editor of Nelson's Loose-Leaf Encyclopoedia and also of the Child's Book of Knowledge. He also wrote Introductions to works by various English and Canadian authors.

As a result of his educational eminence and of his efforts in advancing the cause of Imperialism, many honours came to him. Before his appointment to McGill he had received the Honorary Degree of LL D from St. Andrew's University. During his quarter of a century at McGill he received at various times honorary degrees from Princeton University, the University of New Brunswick, Yale University, Johns Hopkins University, Queen's

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THE ACTING PRINCIPAL

FRANK DAWSON ADAMS, Acting Principal of McGill University and Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, is a McGill man in the best and fullest possible sense. Born in Montreal, educated in the Montreal High School and in both the Arts and Science Faculties of McGill and since 1889 a member of the teaching staff, it might be feared by one who does not know him that his outlook would be too local or provincial for his present great responsibility; but as McGill is at once local, national and imperial in its activities and its influence, so is Dean Adams in his training and experience.

After he had completed his studies in pure and applied science at McGill, he went to the United States for a year of advanced work at Yale and then joined the technical staff of the Canadian Geological Survey at Ottawa, but after a brief period there he obtained leave of absence and gave nearly two years to advanced study at Heidelberg, the centre of scientific teaching in Germany, and at that time the the most notable school of geology and mineralogy in the world. From Germany Dr. Adams returned to the Survey, and in 1892 to McGill, where he had already been a lecturer for some years and on the retirement of Sir William Dawson in 1893, he was appointed Logan Professor of Geology and head of the Geological Department. He still, however, retained his connection with the Geological Survey and for many years spent his summers in field work. The value of his work in this connection alone may be judged from the fact that the index of the Survey refers to nearly 150 items under his name.

DR. FRANK D. ADAMS, F.R.S.

In 1906 Dr. Adams was appointed first chairman of the newly created committee on Graduate Studies, which was McGill's first systematic move toward establishing a Graduate School, and in 1908 he succeeded Dr. Bovey as Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science—a position which he still holds, although for the last eighteen months more pressing duties have made it necessary for him temporarily to give up this work.

In spite of the exacting nature of his duties as a teacher and administrator, Dr. Adams' interest in research has never flagged. His investigation of the flow of rocks under pressure and heat, which brought him in 1907 the coveted honour of Fellowship in the Royal Society of London, is probably his most notable single achievement in research. Various other studies have been successfully carried out, and the experience thus gained has been freely placed at the service of the Dominion in connection with the work of the Commission of Conservation and the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, on both of which bodies he has held seats from the time of their creation.

No account of Dr. Adams' services to the cause of education would be complete without a note of his recent connection with the Khaki University and its successor—the Educational Services of the Canadian Overseas Military Forces. Thousands of undergraduates from McGill and other Canadian Universities dropped their studies early in the war to enter the army, and it was soon realized that means should be taken to keep in touch with these men and, wherever possible, to give them a certain measure of teaching along with their army work. Dr. Adams interested himself in these proposals from the start, and soon after the Khaki University was established Dr. Tory succeeded in persuading him to join the organization in London where he remained from June, 1918, to June, 1919, as Deputy Director.

The above statement has been deliberately limited to a mere record of the career of a man who, endowed at the start with unusual ability and force of character, has consistently and strenuously devoted his life to educational and scientific work. It remains necessary to bring out the personality and humanity of the man; and the fact that the writer of this sketch has been intimately associated with Dean Adams for the last twenty-five years, deprives him of the perspective necessary to deal suitably with this part of his task.

Fortunately the Dean's individuality has impressed itself on the great majority of the thousands of men who have passed through McGill in the last quarter of a century, and these men need not be reminded of his untiring personal interest in his students and their affairs both public and private, his generous hospitality, his dry and sometimes caustic humour, and when occasion demanded it, his happy combination of firmness and kindness in dealing with difficulties.

It may be doubted, however, whether these men, each in turn taking up his share of the Dean's time with his own affairs, realized that the Dean also somehow manages to play a considerable part in the affairs of the country, of a dozen different societies and charities in the city, and last, but not least, that he has proved a most acceptable and efficient presiding officer for many years of one of the most ticklish of all organizations, namely, a College Faculty.

The following incomplete list of Dr. Adams' appointments and honours will probably be of interest to many of his old students:

B.Sc., McGill (first class honours), 1878.
M.A.Sc., McGill, 1884.
Lecturer in Geology, McGill, 1889.
Ph.D., Heidelburg, 1892.
Logan Professor of Geology, McGill, 1893.
F.R.S., Canada, 1896.
D.Sc., McGill, 1902.
Chairman, McGill Committee on Graduate Studies, 1906.

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THE Convocation Hall of the Royal Victoria College was the scene of a notable function when on Oct. 31st, McGill had the honour of conferring the honorary degree of LL.D. on his Royal Highness Prince Edward of Wales.

The Hall was crowded for the occasion with both graduates and undergraduates, all eager to do honour to their future king.

At five minutes past twelve the members of Convocation entered and the heads of department and of the affiliated Theological Colleges took their places on the platform. There was a long wait while the Prince reviewed the Boy Scouts of the Province on the campus. At twenty minutes to one His Royal Highness arrived, and entered the hall accompanied by the acting Principal, Governors of the University, and the four Deans. During his progress to the platform a flourish of trumpets was sounded. When the Prince had taken his place on the platform, spontaneous cheering broke out and was continued for some time.

On the right and left of the Prince were Dr. Moyse, the Vice-Principal, and Dr. Adams, the acting Principal. When the cheering had subsided and all were seated Acting Principal Adams read the following address:

"To His Royal Highness Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Duke of Cornwall in the Peerage of England, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, in the Peerage of Scotland, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., G.C.M.G., M.C., etc.

"May it please Your Royal Highness—

"The Governors, Principal and Fellows of McGill University beg to extend to Your Royal Highness a sincere and affectionate welcome. They deeply appreciate the honour of Your Royal Highness' visit and the distinction you confer upon the University by graciously accepting its Honorary Degree. This memorable occasion naturally recalls to the minds of many who are present the visit of your royal parents in 1901, when the University had the honour of conferring on them the same degree prior to the formal opening of the Strathcona wing of the Medical Building.

"The University feels that the time of Your Royal Highness' visit is most opportune in the history of the Empire.

"It has been remarked by an eminent historian that in the eighteenth century Great Britain seems to have acquired almost half of the world in a fit of absence of mind. The potentiality of newly-won possessions that then seemed too remote for real union remained long undiscerned. But now that potentiality is revealed and a distinct feeling of imperial nearness is developing. The marvellous acceleration of travel has made more than ever available that personal knowledge of the constituent parts of the Empire which is of absolutely vital moment to its sound and stable development. It was Your Royal Highness' conviction of that truth, Sir, that prompted you, by visiting Canada, to ascertain what Canada really means.

"The University rejoices in that Your Royal Highness' visit follows closely upon the victorious conclusion of a war that threatened to overwhelm the Empire, and through its prolonged course taxed the material resources and the spirit of the Empire to the uttermost. Canada promptly responded to the appeal for volunteers with loyal enthusiasm and unflinching determination. In that temper her men fought and fell. And the University is proud to remember that Your Royal Highness mingled with Canadian officers and men amid the perils of the front, to which your innate sense of duty led you. Your Royal Highness' frank and gracious disposition always made your presence very welcome and stimulating to them, and to those who have returned is now most happily given the grateful opportunity of welcoming you in their own land.

"As might have been expected, McGill University, like all universities, responded to the Empire's call with alacrity and whole-heartedness. The ideals that were at stake in the war are particularly such as appeal to academic thought, temper and tradition. A noteworthy feature of the war record of the University is the first offer of a distinctive Medical Hospital made by any Canadian University, which was gladly accepted by the military authorities. Of the past and present students of McGill more than two thousand five hundred went to the front. In all, well over four hundred won military distinction.

"The tale of our dead is three hundred and twenty-five, the Honour Rolls on which their names are inscribed will ever be the University's most precious and stimulating possession.

"As Your Royal Highness is aware, McGill University is of recent origin, and the fact of its growth in a young and rapidly developing country has made its influence all the more potent. It will celebrate its centenary in 1921. Among the most prominent universities of Canada, it stands alone in being almost absolutely dependent for its existence on private benefaction. It owes its origin to the private endowment of a leading Montreal merchant whose name it bears; its development, to Montreal citizens imbued with the founder's spirit. McGill University is thus at once the creation, as it is the pride, of the City of Montreal. This relation gives it complete academic free-

dom, and has caused it to be regarded in a sense, as the national University of Canada.

"The University begs that Your Royal Highness will, on your return, convey to our illustrious Sovereign and our beloved Queen its most dutiful respects. And it hopes that your visit to Canada will be one of Your Royal Highness' most happy memories—a memory alike inspiring to you and to the country that has exhibited such intense loyalty to your person and to the throne."

After the address Dean Moyse presented His Royal Highness for the conferring of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Nicholson then placed the hood upon his shoulders. After shaking hands with the Prince, Dr. Adams ended the ceremony with the customary Latin formula, and the Prince signed the register for honorary graduates on the same page that his parents had signed in 1901.

His Royal Highness then made a most charming and effective speech.

"Mr. Vice-Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen:

"I consider it a very great privilege to receive the Degree of Doctor of Laws at McGill University, and it is interesting to know that I follow my father in this respect. Although the University has not quite attained its centenary, it has done splendid things. Some of the men who have gone forth from it have been famous not only in Canada and the Empire, but throughout the world. It has a great war record. Its members came forward in the most inspiring way. Six companies were formed at the beginning of the war. From these 400 went to Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. The 7th and the 13th Siege Batteries were also raised, and No. 3 General was a hospital entirely manned by McGill men. The Honour Roll is very long, numbering 300, and I wish to express my sympathy not only to the University but to the relatives of the fallen. My next visit is not so far distant, for I expect to be in Canada frequently. I only hope that the future of McGill University will be as successful as its past."

When His Royal Highness had finished speaking three lusty cheers and a tiger were given, followed by the McGill yell. The band then played "God Save the King."

Immediately afterwards, the Prince left the Convocation Hall. The ceremony had lasted only fifteen minutes, but it was a ceremony that will not easily be forgotten by those privileged to be present.

At precisely one o'clock the doors of the Royal Victoria College were thrown open and His Royal Highness emerged from the Convocation, escorted by Acting-Principal Adams and Vice-Principal Moyse. Cheers greeted the appearance of the Prince, and while His Royal Highness chatted with the University authorities at the head of the stairs the McGill yell was repeated.

The Prince stood at attention while the band played "God Save the King" and then walked smilingly down the steps of the Royal Victoria College to his car, which was waiting to hurry him away to another official duty.

THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT

IN the heart of Montreal's foreign quarter, on the western fringe of the "red light" district, and in the notorious No. 5 police district (a section of the city known only too well to "headquarters" and the criminal courts), stands the University Settlement. Its official address is 169 Dorchester street west, to most graduates of McGill it will more easily be located mentally by a knowledge of the fact that it is on that part of Dorchester street between Bleury and St. Lawrence Main.

Some McGill graduates know the Settlement well. Cheques find their way to it every year from every corner of Canada—the contribution of past students who know and appreciate what this outgrowth from old McGill means to the community of Montreal. To other "grads" it is a name only; they have a vague idea that it is some kind of a charity; its connection with the University is to them uncertain, and they have no conception of the nature of the work it is doing.

The Settlement was founded over a decade ago by McGill graduates. Neighborhood work had been begun in that district by a little group of women graduates, even before that date, and from their efforts the Settlement eventually arose. Its work was carried on at first by volunteer help only, then came the advance to a resident wokerr, while to-day the permanent staff of the Settlement consists of a head worker, a boys' worker, a girls' worker, a kindergarten, and two trained nurses. They are assisted by a staff of some seventy-five volunteer workers, among whom is included a highly efficient librarian and a Scoutmaster of many years' experience. The building which the Settlement occupies to-day is a roomy, three-storied factory building, but already its activities are becoming too vast for its quarters and plans for an extension of space must soon be made.

Two residences close by on St. George Street are owned by the Settlement, and are used as homes for the workers. One of the buildings has only recently been taken over for this purpose. Besides the resident workers they house students and others who are interested in social service and who give some of their spare time to volunteer work in connection with the various clubs of the Settlement.

The McGill Alumnae Society has had a very intimate connection with the Settlement from its foundation. Two of its members must sit on its board of management; more are generally to be found there.

The faculty of the University is also represented, by the way, by two representatives on the board.

The Alumnae is in close touch with all Settlement activities, and supplies not only financial assistance but sympathetic co-operation and volunteer aid.

The Settlement's activities are manifold. The daily press has lately announced that Francis Hankin, known widely in the city for his extensive knowledge of reconstruction problems, is forming a working men's club at the Settlement, which will study the present industrial situation and its bearing on the future of the nation. It is impossible to tell how successful such an effort will be in a neighborhood where the skilled artisan is the exception rather than the rule, but the experiment will be worth watching. Possibly it may prove the seed of the movement that has proved so popular in England, the extension of university courses to working men.

One reads of late of the activities of the Anti-Child Labor League, which is an outgrowth of the Settlement. A few months ago the newspapers were speaking of the travelling baby clinic (which consisted of the University Settlement's motor ambulance, its doctor and one of its trained nurses), and of the work it was doing in the crowded industrial district of Point St. Charles, some miles from the immediate neighborhood of the Settlement. By such items of news is the public kept informed of some of the things that the Settlement is doing, but such are only by-products of its really vital work, the activities that make it an integral part of the neighborhood in which it is situated.

The great task which it has found for itself has been the interpretation of Canadian standards and ideals to the foreign-born and their children. It stands to assist the people about it towards self-expression. It is not a charity in the ordinary sense of the word. The boys and girls who come in their hundreds to its clubs and its entertainments do not seek charity. They want opportunity for self-expression; they want healthy recreation. The settlement offers them a chance to dance, a chance to sing, to play athletic games, to tinker with tools, to read, to cook, to talk, and to do a host of other things. It has no creed, let it be remembered and its membership comprises many races. Its workers are of every faith. Christians and Jews alike give volunteer help to it. Some fifteen boys' clubs meet regularly. The longest-established of these clubs, the "Young Canadians," consists of lads of eighteen and upwards who arrange for themselves debates, lectures, dances, etc. Something of their growth towards independence is witnessed in the fact that last year they contributed $50, the proceeds of an entertainment they had

A Celebration at the Settlement

given, towards the upkeep of the Settlement that had housed their club since, as little shavers, they were enticed in from street corner haunts to have the "gang" become an authorized club. Billiard tables are provided for the lads and carpentry classes are arranged. The Settlement Boy Scouts win honor and trophies in abundance.

Thirteen girls' clubs meet in like manner. Every club has a worker in attendance at its meetings. Twice a week dances are held for the young men and the girls of the neighborhood, and the Settlement is proud to find that as a point of attraction, it can compete with the cheap dance halls of the neighborhood, and can draw, by the opportunity it offers for healthy recreation, those who would otherwise find their way to the vile resorts that exist within a stone's throw of it. The "Mothers' Club" should also be mentioned among the Settlement's flourishing organizations. The Settlement library is the largest free library for children in the city. It is giving out from 200 to 300 books a week to little ones who are hungry for reading matter. A kindergarten for the wee children who are not yet of an age to be accepted by the public school kindergartens is held during during the mornings. A gymnasium in a near-by school has been secured for Settlement classes on certain nights of the week. In winter facilities for skating are arranged. Last summer a garden was planted on land lent by the General Hospital (which is close by) and dozens of boys and girls who had grown up in the slums had their first chance to see "green things" grow.

A very essential adjunct of the Settlement is the allied Baby Health Centre, which is housed in a big upstairs room. The health centre, with its staff of two nurses and a doctor, cares for scores of the babies of the district. Milk, modified to suit the individual babies, is sold at cost; the little ones are weighed and examined, and advice regarding care and feeding is given.

Baby clinics are held several times weekly by the physician-in-charge, and all possible help is rendered to the mothers. The nurses make home visits; indeed home visiting is considered a very essential part of the Settlement's work.

Milk can be bought at the Health Centre for 10 cents a quart, a boon to the children of the neighborhood, for the retail price in Montreal is 16 cents. For several summers a Baby Welfare Camp has been maintained by the Health Centre on Fletcher's Field, near the base of the mountain, for the benefit of the city's babies, and the health centre's motor ambulance makes daily rounds, collecting mothers and little ones, and taking them from the slums to the cool grove on the mountain side for long days out of doors. Nurses are in attendance there, milk is provided, and mothers can rest luxuriously while the wee ones sleep in the hammocks that are slung between the trees.

Never has the Settlement been so active as it is at present. To Miss Bella Hall, the resident head worker, who resigned in the autumn, belongs the credit for the great hold which the Settlement has upon the neighborhood. To Miss Evelyn Bolduc, Miss Hall's successor, has gone the loyal support of the resident staff and the big band of volunteer workers.

A Healthy Specimen

In Miss Bolduc's own words — the Settlement ideal: "Is it not possible that 'rapprochement' and real knowledge of each other may in time clear away a great deal of the misunderstanding which exists now between classes? When college graduate and mechanic have discovered the same broad heaven above us, the same wide, lonely world before us, it will not take long before they try to make each a corner of heaven for the other, and the world a bit less lonely."

THE McGILL NEWS

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VOL. I. DECEMBER, 1919 No. 1

THE present issue is the first number of the first volume of the McGILL NEWS.

Those who have sat around the cradle of this infant publication venture to hope grand things of its future. Like every other infant it comes into the world at exactly the opportune moment. It is intended to perform the time-honoured functions of "filling a long felt want" and of giving articulate expression to the common aspirations of the graduates of McGill University. This magazine, if one may call it by so pretentious a name, will make no attempt to enter the field of general literature. It does not desire to oust from the bookstores of Canada the picture periodicals of New York. It will leave undisturbed and unchallenged the well-merited success of the *McGill Daily*. It has nothing but sympathy and admiration for the fine service that has been rendered to this and to other Canadian Colleges by the *University Magazine*. The McGILL NEWS, in short, is a competitor to nothing and to nobody. It proposes to occupy a field that will be all its own, a small acreage covered at present by a mingled growth of flowers and weeds but in the soil of which the NEWS thinks to detect a rare fertility. The NEWS comes to the Graduates of McGill University and it brings to them a message. Indeed it brings them several. But the first message that it brings them is the whispered request for three dollars. This is not for its own sake; the NEWS would scorn such an act. But it comes to the graduate and asks him why he has never joined the Graduates' Society. And when he hangs his head in shame, the NEWS brings him the glad message that it is not yet too late, that a full forgiveness awaits him and that his three dollars will be accepted as readily at the present moment as ever in the past. Indeed the present moment is *par excellence* the time for the graduate to join himself anew to his Alma Mater. A new life is beginning for this and every other Canadian University. The bitter years of the war have brought forth a higher spirit in our commonwealth. The iron has been beaten upon the anvil to a firmer temper. The grain has been thrashed out from the straw in the tribulation of the conflict. And in the new life that is beginning in Canada, there is need of every instrument and agency that can serve as an inspiration of national citizenship. The Graduates of the Universities are, or ought to be, a chosen class, capable of much and with a responsibility higher than that of the crowd. If not, our education is without value. Nor is anything more necessary for the maintenance of a true college spirit among the graduates than that they should be held together in some definite and formal way. The Graduates' Society of McGill is intended to accomplish precisely this purpose. It has now been in existence for over half a century. Its origins, indeed, are so remote that even its most diligent historian is unable to indicate within ten years the date of its first formation. But the Society has recently been reformed and reconstructed to meet the needs of the hour. It will interest itself especially in trying to hold the graduates in active sympathy and in close connection with the work and progress of the University. It will use its best endeavours to bring about a great reunion of McGill men in the near future. And as one of its most immediate and readiest activities it has undertaken to put before the public the McGILL NEWS as the official quarterly bulletin of the Society. The NEWS will not be a magazine in the ordinary sense of the term. Its mission is other and its aim is higher than that. It will be primarily a record for circulation among the graduates of the college of what is being done at McGill and of what is happening in the world outside that concerns the welfare of the University. It is hoped that on such terms and with this expectation, this wonderful publication will find a warm welcome and a ready appreciation in the hearts of those to whom it directs its appeal.

WITH all the figures approximate there are something over 600 women graduates of McGill University, 225 of whom are resident in Montreal. Two organizations exist through which these college women may keep up their connection with their Alma Mater, namely the "Graduates Society," for membership in which all graduates of the university are eligible, and the Alumnae Society, which, as its name announces, is open to the women graduates only. For many years women graduates have played a prominent part in the administration and undertakings of the Graduates Society, holding office in the executive and, through personal effort, particularly of late years, carrying through to success the society's undertakings in the field of social science.

The Alumnae Society has, throughout the thirty years of its existence, been not only the medium through which the Alumnae have kept in touch with one another, but has also done a not inconsiderable amount of social work, founding and carrying on the Girls Club, from which sprang the University Settlement, and taking an active part in carrying on the work of the latter for many years. The record of the special form of war-work done by the Alumnae as a society is told in detail in following pages.

The women's membership in the Graduates Society was, under the old constitution, which held up to May of this year, 24, and the membership of the Alumnae has fluctuated for some years around 150; what then of the ninety-and-nine, or more accurately of the 400 odd women graduates? These, as far as statistics can be obtained, severed all connection with "Old McGill" on that day, when they joined the procession advancing with awful dignity to receive the outward and visible sign of their erudition, to that classical and venerable chant of "Hop along, Sister Mary, hop along, hop along, hop along, Sister Mary, hop along."

Sister Mary has hopped very far along in many directions since the first of her sisterhood were privileged to append after their names, in inverse order, the first two two letters of the alphabet. Women graduates of McGill are scattered the length and breadth of the continent, and

their interests range from the domestic, through every form of educational work into various professions and even to the field of politics. There is, however, a common interest for all, an interest bound up with the four years which, even to the least sentimental, have in reminiscence a place of their own in the tale of youth. Membership in the graduate societies is the common bond which not only links the graduates one with the other, but also identifies each individual with the projects for social and national benefit to be entered into by these societies. It is hoped in the near future to evolve some scheme by which the Graduates Society and the Alumnae Society may be united. Doubtless the next issue of this magazine will make a definite announcement in this regard, but in the meantime to be a member of either society, is to be a member of "Old McGill" in active standing.

AMONG the various university projects towards which the Graduates of McGill might with profit direct their earliest efforts, there is none more important than that of the establishment of students' dormitories. It was the good fortune of one of the editors of the NEWS to spend two days recently at Harvard University. Among the various wonders that were shown to him, there was nothing that so much called forth his admiration and envy as the magnificent residential dormitories which have recently been built at Harvard and which take their place beside the old "Halls" that date back to the eighteenth century. President Lowell has been especially active in extending the dormitory system at Harvard. At the present time the accommodation is such as to take in all the men of the first-year classes, for whom residence in halls has been made compulsory, and a large number of men in the upper years. The Harvard dormitories themselves are models of simple architectural beauty built upon the quiet lines of the colonial style and presenting a few years after their erection, by some magic in their colour and construction, all the appearance of venerable age. The students live in groups of a hundred or so in each unit, with large pleasant common rooms and handsome dining rooms. The cost of even the most elaborate accommodation afforded is not great. A rich student can rent a beautiful little suite of rooms—a study with an open fire, a bedroom and a bathroom—for $240 a year. The premises in which he lives would represent a Montreal rent of about $1,000 a year. A student less fortunate financially can obtain very good but plain accommodation for $40 a year. All the students share equally and on a democratic footing in the general facilities and in the common life of the dormitory. One contrasts with a sigh the unhappy lot of the McGill student, housed upon a squalid street and paying for a dim or gloomy attic near the sky a sum far greater than the average cost of the splendid rooms at Harvard. Nor is the question at issue merely one of relative cost and relative comfort. It goes deeper than that. It is a matter of the real meaning and purpose of University life. The higher activities and the highest value of a University lie in the things that are outside of the four walls of the classroom. A University training is not something that is learned out of a book and written upon a blackboard. It is a form and mode of life and association; and it is through the common life in a dormitory and the friendships and associations that it brings that the highest objects of University education are achieved.

It would not be at all difficult to establish residential dormitories at McGill. The writer of this editorial is certain that he could at any time take an afternoon off and arrange the whole thing. The cost is very small. McGill already has the ground site. The initial cost of building and the running cost of maintenance are met in part by the revenue from the occupants. All that is needed is an invested fund sufficient to fill the gap between the cost and the revenue. In other words it is only necessary to capitalize the deficit. The University itself could easily make the initial advance of money necessary to begin. One can hardly conceive a more magnificent war memorial for the college to erect, or for private citizens to endow, than a set of buildings that would commemorate by the benefits they confer upon the students of the future, the heroism of the students of the past.

The first term of the session will end on December 20th. In the field of athletics this term has been one of almost unprecedented success for McGill. After the break of four years, caused by the war, when athletics like everything else had suffered from lack of organization and lack of men, the revival of interest on the part of the students has been keen. More men have taken part in the different branches of athletics than ever before. The physical examination has been strictly enforced and the students have been advised of the branch of sport they should enter in order to derive the most benefit. In this way the danger of strain and permanent injury resulting to men who, though physically unfit, desire to take part in the most strenuous forms of athletics has been lessened. The University supported three football teams; senior, intermediate and junior. The senior and junior teams were champions of their respective leagues. In the Intercollegiate meet, which was held at McGill this year, the red and white scored a sweeping victory over Queens and Toronto. The harriers, too, were victorious, defeating the teams sent down by the other Universities. These victories are a healthy sign for McGill. There is no doubt that much of the enthusiasm for healthy sport is the result of the experience of the returned soldiers, of whom there are many at the University, who have learned through hardships the benefits of physical training.

As a forerunner of the McGILL NEWS, a circular letter, addressed to all graduates of McGill was recently sent out by the Graduates' Society. In this letter the programme of the Graduates' Society was outlined and an appeal was made for members. The response to this appeal was very gratifying. Many new members were enrolled in the Society. With the issue of the first number of the NEWS, it is hoped that many more graduates will show their interest by filling in the membership blank. The aim of the Graduates' Society is to have every graduate an interested member. It is only in this way that the Society can hope to make a success of its present programme and extend its activities in the future.

In 1918 the Department of Social Service was founded at McGill. Its functions are threefold: (1) to teach; (2) to investigate, and (3) to spread information. It was felt, at the time that this department was organized, that graduates should take a direct interest in the work, and when Sir William Peterson expressed the need for funds to carry on the Department of Social Service the Graduates' Society pledged itself to contribute $1,000 a year for three years, beginning in 1918. Last year, subscriptions from a very small percentage of the total number of graduates were sufficient to meet the obligation incurred. This year only half the amount required has been contributed. It is universally realized that the most serious problems of the times are those that have to do with social law and order. It is felt that the Social Service Department of McGill is deserving of the generous consideration and support of the graduates.

MISS INEZ M. BAYLIS

McGILL ALUMNAE LIBRARIES

MISS B. HALL

WHILE many graduates of McGill were doing splendid work overseas, those at home were also doing their part to make conditions caused by the war easier for our returned men. Even now that the war is over, the work undertaken by the McGill Alumnae Society—that of establishing and conducting Libraries for the benefit of soldier-patients in the Hospitals—is being carried on.

In the Spring of 1917, the Library work was organized and a Committee appointed by the Society to manage it. The main financial support has come from the Alumnae Society—$1,150 of the money raised by the public lectures held during the past three winters under the auspices of the Society at the Royal Victoria College having been given for the support of our Libraries, and $426 donated by societies and friends. Because of the many donations of books, furniture, stationery, etc., this money has been sufficient to pay our expenses.

With the co-operation of the Military authorities, our first Library was established at the Drummond Street Hospital in April, 1917, where a large room was allotted us. One side of the room is covered with shelves put up by the hospital authorities; books, donated or bought, placed on the shelves; and the room made comfortable with suitable furniture, presented by societies or bought with our money. All books and magazines are stamped with the stamp—"McGill Alumnae Library"—and a modification of the system used at McGill University is used for cataloging. No charge is made for the use of these books. After the man has chosen his book, the card is taken from a pocket in the back of the book, signed by him, and given to the Librarian in charge. The date is stamped beside the name and card placed in card-tray. When the book is returned, the date is stamped on the reader's name, the card put back in the pocket, and the book replaced on the shelves. This system has been and is still followed in all our Libraries.

Although this Hospital has passed from the Military to the control of the Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, our work is carried on in the same quarters. A Librarian is in attendance certain hours each day when the shelves are open and books may be secured. At no other time and in no other way can men obtain books. Often soldier-patients are awaiting the arrival of the Librarian in order to exchange books. On late arrival of the Librarian one morning recently, a patient exclaimed: "Oh! Sister, I thought you were never coming, and you know I must have my book each morning!" And he does actually read one book a day!

On a large table in the centre of the room, current magazines are always to be found. For this Hospital we subscribe to eight magazines; 928 books are on the shelves. Three writing tables, with all necessary equipment supplied by us, are here for the free use of the men. Twice a week the Wards are visited and books taken to patients confined to bed. The smiles on the faces of some of these men as the books are brought to them more than repays for the work entailed.

In all, nine libraries have been established, and six are at present in operation. The work at the Grey Nunnery was carried on until the fire of February, 1918. Bi-weekly library service was continued in the Military Wards at the Montreal General Hospital until these were vacated and again used for civilians in March, 1919. For the few months—January to May, 1919—when the Presbyterian College was used for the soldier-patients, the Alumnae Society supplied all books needed. The books from these three libraries, disbanded in June of this year, were used for the establishment of Libraries in three other hospitals for our returned men—the Military Annex (the home for tubercular patients in the city), the Mount Royal, and the Dorchester. Many of these unfortunate patients, who may probably be there for the remainder of their lives, are unable to handle books, and for their benefit lighter magazines are supplied. One of the Committee makes weekly visits to these Hospitals and one of the Hospital Staff acts as Librarian.

In February, 1918, a Ward Service was inaugurated at the Royal Victoria Hospital similar to that conducted at the Montreal General Hospital. Twice each week the Military Wards there have been and are now being visited by two workers. Books chosen from the 445 volumes in the cupboards are placed in trays made for the purpose and taken from bed to bed. An incident happening recently in this hospital might be cited as evidence of the benefit derived from books. One soldier-patient was found very down-hearted and after a few minutes' conversation it was learned that an operation awaited him the following day and this he dreaded exceedingly. It was suggested that perhaps if he took one of the books and read it he might for a time forget his trouble. A thrilling tale was chosen and signed for, and the following week, his thanks

were most profuse, the reading of this book having mitigated mental and physical suffering.

The Library where the most important work is now being done is that established in January, 1919, at the Military Hospital, St. Anne de Bellevue. At first, the books had to be kept in cupboards in the dining room, but since the building of the Recreation Wing, the library has been most comfortably settled in a large room allotted it. This room has been furnished and equipped on the same lines as that at Drummond Street Hospital, or, as it has recently been named by His Royal Highness, "The Prince of Wales Hospital." There are 1,162 English and 169 French books on the shelves, and 11 magazines are subscribed for.

When organizing this branch of the work at St. Anne's, the impossibility of daily attendance of one of the voluntary workers (all the workers are voluntary), was realized by the committee and the difficulty was submitted to the Commanding Officer. As a result he appointed, as permanent Librarian, one of the Nursing Staff, connected with McGill, Miss Claire Harrington, who, though under military authority, receives orders for library work and supplies from the committee. The Librarian is in attendance daily from 9 to 5, when books are given out to men able to be around, and three times a week the wards are visited and books taken to bed-patients. On an average 110 books are given out daily and about the same number returned. The demand for standard writers, books of travel, scientific and technical works in this library is amazing.

The work is appreciated, not only by patients but by officials, and recently a handsome donation, given to one in authority to be used as he considered most beneficial for the patients, was handed over to the Alumnae Society for the purchase of the latest novels and books of a more serious nature.

It would have greatly encouraged supporters and workers and made all feel more than repaid for money, time and energy spent in this work to have heard the mother of one of the patients, with tears in her eyes, when she said to the Librarian: "Sister, you have saved my son's life, for he never could have endured the sufferings he has been through without the aid of your books!"

R. V. C. HISTORICAL CLUB

OF the new clubs among graduates or students of McGill, perhaps the youngest is the Historical Club of the Royal Victoria College. This club was founded by Miss Vera Brown, M.A. First, that it might keep together a body of students of history and others interested in the subject and, second, that by means of association, a broader knowledge of history might be acquired than could be obtained individually.

The membership is limited to twenty-five, and is by invitation only. Graduates who have taken Honour history or have had that subject as a major, have felt for a long time that such a club was necessary, as it is difficult when one has left college to keep up adequately one's intimate acquaintance with the many phases of history which are almost essential to a proper understanding of current events.

The programme for the year will be drawn up by the officers of the club and promises to be thoroughly interesting. The officers elected for 1919–1920 are President, Miss Vera Brown; Vice-President, Miss Mary Muir; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Gwyneth Craig, and reporter, Miss Enid Price. Meetings will be held every second Tuesday evening.

Fraternity News

HONORED MEMBERS WHO FELL IN WAR

ON Saturday, October 18th, the McGill Chapter of Phi Kappa Pi Fraternity unveiled in their chapter house on University Street a tablet in memory of the members who fell in the Great War.

Capt. Wm. C. Nicholson, D.S.O., M.C., performed the simple, but most impressive ceremony. He was assisted by Prof. Bancroft, Ph.D., Rev. Dr. Clark and Rev. Dr. Silcox. Messrs. Arthur and Paul Scott furnished appropriate music. As the tablet was slowly unveiled a bugler sounded the Last Post.

An interesting feature was the use of the Naval ensign flown by a British destroyer, while escorting the surrendered German fleet into Scapa Flow last November.

The tablet, a beautiful piece of workmanship by the firm of H. Birks & Sons, Limited., is of cast bronze, surmounted by the McGill crest, also in bronze. The whole is backed by a solid oak mounting.

Inscribed on the tablet is the following:

ROLL OF HONOR
PHI KAPPA PI
McGILL CHAPTER
1914–1919

Below this is a Latin inscription which in translation is: "To the honor and everlasting memory of the brothers of this fraternity who gave their lives for their native land." Then follow the eleven names of the fallen:

WILFRED C. BROTHERHOOD
WILLIAM R. LESTER
FRANK LAWSON
PAUL S. CLARK
JOHN B. FOTHERINGHAM
M. CURTIS DEROCHIE
GEORGE L. TRAPP
SAMUEL S. RICHARDSON
KEITH P. EWART
WILLIAM M. HAMILTON
HARRY I. MORRIS

In addition to the tablet a large photograph of the fallen, suitably inscribed, has been hung in the chapter house. A further memento of the fraternity's effort in the war is in the form of hand illuminated roll of service splendidly executed by Mr. Edwin Cox. This bears the ninety-six names of members who served in various capacities. Of these eleven were killed, twenty-three were decorated, and twenty-two wounded.

DELTA UPSILON

In the spring of 1916 the Fraternity was forced owing to the voluntary enlistment of the complete active chapter to close its doors. In this state of suspended animation the chapter remained until January, 1919. The Alumni during this month saw the necessity of once more opening up the "House," and, if possible, procuring new members. A temporary rush committee consisting solely of alumni was appointed and due directly to the said committee's efforts during the spring of 1919 eight new men were obtained.

The Active Chapter assembled in October at the opening of college to find great encouragement in the fact that it was seventeen strong. Since then eleven more names have been added to the membership role, thus the strength of the active chapter stands at twenty-eight. This figure is the highest reached in many years.

CHANGES AT THE UNIVERSITY

NEW FACULTIES AND DEPARTMENTS

Faculty of Dentistry

THE Department of Dentistry which was organized under the Faculty of Medicine in 1904, with Dr. A. W. Thornton, as Head, has just been raised to the dignity of a Faculty, and will henceforth have the privilege of managing its own affairs directly under the Corporation of the University. In the day of small things it was, of course, necessary that the organization should be associated with the Faculty of Medicine, but now that the number of students has greatly increased and the number on the staff to correspond, it has been thought well to give them a separate existence. The need for this is also emphasized by the fact that after the first year at least there is very little in common between the two courses. The Department started out with a very small attendance of students. To-day there are nearly one hundred enrolled, and it looks as if this number will not only be maintained but steadily increased.

Department of Social Service

At the opening of last session a Social Service Department was organized, in line with the policy of the best universities, under the directorship of Mr. J. Howard T. Falk, who had been doing somewhat similar work in the city of Winnipeg.

Notwithstanding the fact that time was required for the study of conditions and the preparation of a curriculum, a promising beginning was made. This year a full one year Certificate Course is being given embracing the study of such subjects and methods as a social worker needs to know. Special courses are also provided.

The organization of the Department was made possible by the action of the Co-operating Affiliated Theological Colleges, the students of which are required to take a certain number of the courses given, the better to fit them for the work of the ministry. In consideration of this fact this body is paying half of the Director's salary. The Graduates' Society has also undertaken to raise at least $3,000 for the same purpose.

The Department appears to be filling a want in the community as is evidenced by the attendance this session, there being 14 in the full Certificate Course (which means a whole session of steady work), 40 taking one or more of the courses prescribed for the certificate, and 70 the Extension Course on Social Problems, Methods and Agencies.

Department of Physical Education

At the commencement of the present session the Department of Physical Education, which had hitherto been running on a rather uncertain basis, was formally organized and placed in charge of a full-time director, Dr. A. S. Lamb, a graduate in Medicine of the class of 1917. Dr. Lamb is thoroughly fitted for the work, both on the ground of his medical knowledge and more especially because of the fact that he had, before entering the Faculty of Medicine, obtained the degree of Bachelor of Physical Education from the Y.M.C.A. Training School in Springfield, Mass. Dr. F. W. Harvey will be Medical Director as before, and Miss Ethel Cartwright, who has so efficiently attended to the physical training of the women students for a number of years, will continue along the same lines.

As may be supposed this Department has full charge of every phase of physical activity, and is, therefore, concerned with sports and athletics generally as well as the exercises in the gymnasium.

During the latter part of the war military training was compulsory for every British student. Prior to that time no person was compelled to take physical instruction or to do any form of physical exercise. This session, however, physical training is compulsory for students of the first three years, although as a matter of fact it can be made to apply only to those of the First and Second Years because of the inadequacy of the accommodation in the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium, which the University is obliged to rent until its own is ready. Indeed, it is quite probable that even the Second Year students will also be exempted. It must not be supposed, however, that all training is to be done in the gymnasium. All forms of sport are recognized, and a student who plays football, for instance, is not required to do gymnastic work during the playing season and similarly in the case of those who play hockey, or who belong to a swimming or a wrestling club. No student is allowed to take up any sport or to undertake any exercises without being medically examined and passed as fit. The students are classified in three grades, according to their medical fitness for physical exertion, and there is provision made even for those who cannot take any particular form of exercise. For such, a course in remedial gymnastics is laid down.

The Department will be working under considerable disadvantage until the University has a gymnasium of its own. As things are now classes have to fit in with whatever hours are available, whereas with a University Gymnasium the hours could be made to suit the class requirements. It is hoped that by next session this difficulty will be removed. If labour conditions are more satisfactory than they are at present, the construction of the new gymnasium may be begun next spring. With the gymnasium and skating rink completed there will be little wanting in this connection. The new playing field with its stadium, capable of seating between eight and nine thousand, already provides for the usual outdoor forms of exercise.

It is fortunate that through the beneficence of Sir William Macdonald space has been acquired for the erection of the necessary buildings and grounds. When behind the Stadium three or four residences are erected, the purpose for which the land (some 30 acres) was purchased, will have been fully attained. There is a sum in hand of about $200,000 for the erection of the residences, but this will not go very far. A million dollars at least will be necessary to carry out the plans which have been already made.

The question as to what place military training will have in the life of the University is not yet settled. A good deal will depend on the policy which the Government of the Country adopts in this respect. If military training is made compulsory for the country as a whole, it will of necessity be made so in the University. Even if it should not, it is quite possible that some organization for the training of officers, if for no other reason, will be established, and if so, an armoury may be provided in the new gymnasium, on the ground floor. Should this be done, it is expected that the Government will bear a proportionate share of the cost of the whole building.

New Courses Established

Within the last three or four years two new degree courses have been established in connection with the Faculty of Arts and Macdonald College:

(1) A course for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, granted on the completion of two years in Arts followed by two years in the School of Agriculture. Holders of this degree will be able to obtain an Academy Diploma, which is the highest teachers' diploma issued in the Province of Quebec; being thus placed on the same footing in this respect as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(2) The course for the degree of Bachelor of Household Science (B.H.S.), the first two years of which are taken in the Royal Victoria College under the Faculty of Arts, and the last two in the School of Household Science at Macdonald College.

(3) A new course has also been established in the Faculties of Law and Arts leading to the degree of Bachelor of Law (LL.B.). The first two years are taken in the Faculty of Arts and the last two in the Faculty of Law. Graduates of Arts, Applied Science and Medicine are eligible to enter the Third Year of this course. This is intended to supply a broad and sound education in general Law, and is not primarily meant for those whose intention it is to follow the profession of Law. As the Civil Law in the Province of Quebec is different from that in the other provinces of Canada and in the United States of America, it follows that the first duty of the McGill Law School is to train men for the Provincial Bar. Hitherto this only was attempted. Dr. R. W. Lee, who was appointed Dean a few years ago, saw at once the need of appealing to a larger constituency if the school was to be the success it should be. This has been made possible by the appointment of a Professor of Common Law to train students for practice in the outside provinces of Canada and in the United States, as well. A course has, therefore, been established, with this end in view, known as Course "B" for the B.C.L. degree, so that the McGill Law School can now be considered national in character rather than provincial, as it had been hitherto.

Extension of Courses Previously Established

(1). The Course for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, which formerly covered a period of three years has been extended to four.

(2). A few years ago the Course for the degree of Bachelor of Architecture, which up to that time was one of four years, was lengthened to five.

(3). The Course in the School of Commerce, which hitherto led to the Diploma of Commerce after a two-year period of study has since been enlarged to take in an extra year, and the degree of Bachelor of Commerce will be conferred on those who successfully complete the programme laid down. The work of the first two years, whilst having some reference to commercial subjects, is rather more or less of a fundamental character, being intended rather to train the mind than to fit a person for any particular business or profession. It does not, therefore, differ very materially from the course for the first two years in the Faculty of Arts. The main difference is that Latin is not studied in the Commercial Course. It is replaced by such subjects as economics, commercial law, commercial organization and accountancy. The third year, however, is one of specialization, and the student has the choice of studying for whatever particular line of work he intends to take up in life, the four options being:—Accountancy; Manufacturing; Banking; Insurance, etc.; and Trade and Commerce. By arrangement with the Accountants' Associations of Montreal and the Association of Accountants of the Province of Quebec, one who has obtained the degree in the Accountancy option can be admitted to the Association on completion of an extra year in an office and on passing an examination on the practical work thus done.

(4). The principal change, however, under this head has been made in the Faculty of Medicine, where the course for the degree of M.D., C.M., has been extended from five to six years. This has been effected after consultation with the University of Toronto, and the programme of studies is practically the same for both schools. Several reasons have been advanced for the extension, the principal ones being:

(a). That more time is required to thoroughly cover the work which is considered essential for medical students, and especially in the case of those subjects which are fundamental to the study of medical subjects proper;

(b). To meet the requirements of the Medical Boards of the United States, which call for two years study of pre-medical subjects and four years straight medical instruction. The main difference between the course as established at McGill and that in the United States is that in the former the so-called pre-medical work is done in the Faculty of Medicine instead of in the Faculty of Arts, so that we have now what would have been considered most anomalous in former days, medical students studying such subjects in their medical course as English, French, economics and philosophy. This course has only just begun, and already there are proposals for some change. It is difficult to say at this writing whether or not the present arrangement will be adhered to in its entirety. There does not seem to be much doubt as to the need of a six-year course, but there is a difference of opinion as to the way in which it should be carried out. The subjects studied in the First Year under the new curriculum are physics, chemistry, biology and English.

New Courses Suggested

(1). *A Graduate Course for Nurses.* This would have to be established under a new department, as the work required could not fall, as a whole, under any particular Faculty. The bodies that would be concerned, more or less, would be the Faculty of Medicine, the Departments of Education and Social Service and the School of Household Science at Macdonald College;

(2). *A Course in Veterinary Science* which might be carried on in connection with the Faculty of Agriculture at Macdonald College.

(3). *A Department of Forestry.* This could be established under the Faculty of Applied Science, and, indeed, might almost be added as Course No. 10 to those already existing.

It is practically certain, however, that no new courses will be established before those already in existence are strengthened and placed on a secure and sound basis. The authorities of the University are fully of the opinion that it is better to do a few things well than to spread their efforts over too wide a field. The reputation of McGill must depend not so much on the number of its students as the quality of its graduates. There are three departments, at least, in which its reputation can be maintained and increased, namely, Medicine, Applied Science and the Graduate School. The last-named has not as yet attained any distinction, for the very good reason that the work in it is carried on by professors in the undergraduate courses. It will never be as successful as it should be until it has a home of its own and until there is a Graduate School staff appointed, almost wholly, or altogether, independent of undergraduate instruction.

THE NEW PROFESSORS

GRADUATES will be interested to know something of those who have been recently appointed to important positions in the University.

Dr. John Tait, who fills the Chair of Physiology, has been a conspicuous member of the staff of Edinburgh University for some years, and is well known as an authority in his particular department. He is a comparatively young man; has served in the war, both in Macedonia and on the Italian Front, has contributed many papers to scientific journals, and has done much research work of a valuable kind.

Dr. Samuel E. Whitnall, who occupies the Chair of Anatomy, had been connected with Oxford University, and on account of his reputation in his chosen field of study and teaching, was selected for his present position by Sir Auckland Geddes, than whom there was no one better qualified to make a choice, on account of his own high standing in the same field. Judging by previous work and also by what he has done since taking up his duties at McGill, he is thoroughly well qualified for the chair.

Dr. Horst Oertel, who has been appointed to succeed Dr. Adami, as Professor of Pathology, is a graduate (M.D.) of Yale University (1894). After taking post-graduate courses in several German universities, he was appointed as Instructor in Pathology in the University of New York, and afterwards in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. In 1903, he was appointed Director of Pathology in the Russell Sage City Hospital, and in 1907 Pathologist of the City Hospital, New York. In 1913 he was attached to Guy's Hospital in London, carrying on research work, and in 1914 was appointed Associate Professor of Pathology in McGill University and Pathologist to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Professor Herbert Arthur Smith, who has been appointed Professor of Common Law, is a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Professor Smith was born in India in 1885 and educated in Cheltenham College and Oxford. He obtained the B.A. degree in 1908 and the M.A. in 1911. He was Fellow and Law tutor of Magdalen College and was Professor of Common Law at Wadham College from January, 1911, to December, 1914. He was also Public Examiner in Oxford University. He relinquished all these duties for service in the war; was commissioned in December, 1914; wounded in August, 1916; and thereafter was Courts-martial Officer in England, attached to the War Office in the Prisoners of War Branch, until April, 1918, when he was sent to the United States on propaganda work.

Dr. Robert Alexander McLean, who has been appointed Assistant Professor of Classics, is a native of Smith's Falls, Ont., is a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, and Ph.D. of Chicago. He had been on the staff of his Alma Mater, and, immediately before the war, in the University of Manitoba. He enlisted with the Winnipeg Grenadiers as a private. In England he was transferred to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; went over to France as a Lieutenant in that Battalion in 1915, afterwards rising to the rank of Captain.

Under this head mention might also be made of the new Principal of the Congregational College, the Rev. David Lake Ritchie, D.D. He is a native of Kingsmuir, Scotland, and was born in 1864. He graduated from Edinburgh University and has had charges at Dunfermline and Newcastle-on-Tyne. In 1904 he accepted the Principalship of Nottingham College, England. In the winter of 1917-18, Dr. Ritchie visited Montreal and gave a series of lectures on homiletics in the co-operating Theological Colleges. The war had emptied his own College at Nottingham, and this is how he was able to undertake this work in Canada. At that time he was invited to accept the Principalship of the Congregational College, but owing to duties connected with the troops in France, he was unable to do so. During the summer, however, he accepted the offer and is now discharging his new duties, as Principal of the Congregational College, and a Professor in Theology on the staff of the larger body—the United Colleges.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE STAFF

December 11th, 1918

A. Norman Shaw, D.Sc., Associate Professor of Physics.

April 14th, 1919

Right Hon. Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, K.C.B., M.D., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

(On April 11th, 1919, Sir Auckland was granted leave of absence for one year on account of the urgent need for his services in the British Cabinet, and shortly thereafter Dr. F. D. Adams was appointed Acting Principal during the period of Sir Auckland's absence).

John Tait, B.Sc., M.D., D.Sc., of Edinburgh University, Professor of Physiology.

H. OERTEL, M.D. H. A. SMITH, M.A. JOHN TAIT, M.D. The Late C. H. GOULD B.A.

Samuel E. Whitnall, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., of Oxford, England, Professor of Anatomy.

July 24th, 1919

Robert Alexander McLean, M.A., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Classics.

Herbert Arthur Smith, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, Professor of Common Law.

September 26th, 1919

Gerhard Richard Lomer, M.A. (McGill), Ph.D. (Columbia), University Librarian.

Pierre Beullac, K.C., Lecturer in Civil Law.

PROMOTIONS ON THE STAFF

December 16th, 1918

G. W. Latham, B.A., to the rank of Assistant Professor of English.

Miss Clara Lichtenstein to be Associate Professor of Music.

February 17th, 1919

Dean Sinclair Laird, M.A., B.Phil., to be Professor of Education.

July 24th, 1919

F. D. Adams, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., appointed Acting Principal of the University.

J. A. Gray, D.Sc., to be Associate Professor of Physics.

Cyril Batho, D.Sc., to be Associate Professor of Civil Engineering.

Albert J. Kelly, B.Sc., to be Assistant Professor of Surveying.

James Weir, B.Sc., to be Assistant Professor of Geodesy.

Cyrus Macmillan, M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard), to be Associate Professor of English.

Horst Oertel, M.D., to be Strathcona Professor of Pathology and Director of the Pathological Museum.

August, 1919

A. S. Eve, D.Sc., F.R.S., to be Macdonald Professor of Physics and Director of the Physics Building.

September 26th, 1919

Robert Summerby, B.S.A., to be Professor of Cereal Husbandry.

M. A. Jull, B.S.A., Manager and Lecturer in Poultry Department, Macdonald College, to be a member of the Faculty of Agriculture.

Otto Maass, M.Sc., to be Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

DEATHS

Francis J. Cronk, Assistant Professor of Railway Engineering, died of influenza in October, 1918.

S. W. Werner, Lecturer in Metallurgy, died of influenza in November, 1918.

George E. Drummond, Esq., a member of the Board of Governors. Mr. Drummond died of pneumonia while on a business visit to England on February 17th, 1919.

Charles Henry Gould, B.A., University Librarian, July 30th, 1919.

RESIGNATIONS FROM THE STAFF

Thomas W. Ludlow, B.Sc., M.A., Associate Professor of Architecture. Granted a year's leave of absence for war work in connection with the Fourth Military District on May 16th, 1918. Resigned in 1919. Now a Professor on the staff of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, Pa.

April 3rd, 1919

Sir Wm. Peterson, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Principal and Vice-Chancellor, on account of ill health.

April 9th, 1919

H. T. Barnes, D.Sc., F.R.S., Macdonald Professor of Physics, on account of ill health.

April 14th, 1919

John Macnaughton, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Classics, to accept the Professorship of Latin at Toronto University.

P. B. Mignault, LL.D., K.C., Professor of Civil Law on his appointment to a seat on the Supreme Court Bench of Canada (re-appointed as Lecturer in Legal Ethics).

J. George Adami, M.A., M.D., Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Pathology, to accept the Vice-Chancellorship of Liverpool University, England.

September 26th, 1919

Sir Herbert Ames, Governor, to accept an important post under the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland.

HONOURS CONFERRED ON MEMBERS OF THE STAFF

WHILST overseas Col. A. S. Eve was admitted to membership in the Royal Society of Great Britain, one of the most coveted distinctions of scientific men.

Dr. GEORGE E. ARMSTRONG

Dr. George E. Armstrong has been recently elected President of the American Surgical Association. Medical graduates, at any rate, will understand how high a distinction this is. The Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred on Dr. F. D. Adams and Professor Stephen Leacock by Queen's University at a special convocation held in connection with the installation of their new Principal in October last.

Professor E. E. Howard, of the Faculty of Law, has been appointed Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, and Honourable Mr. Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, Associate Professor of Criminal Law, has been promoted to the Court of King's Bench.

Dr. F. D. Adams and Dr. R. F. Ruttan have been from its inception members of the Honorary Advisory Committee for Scientific and Industrial Research, established under the Federal Government.

It is not possible to mention within the space allowed the many distinctions which had been conferred, as a result of the war, on persons connected with the University, graduates, undergraduates or staff. It should be stated, however, that the number exceeds four hundred, among which were two V.C.'s, Dr. F. A. C. Scrimger and the late Fred Fisher, and that four of our graduates rose to the rank of Brigadier-General, namely, Dr. H. S. Birkett, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (Medicine, 1886), Harold French Macdonald (Applied Science, 1907); George Eric McCuaig (Applied Science, 1906), and Andrew G. L. MacNaughton (Applied Science, 1910).

MEMBERS OF THE STAFF AT THE WAR

NINETY members of the staff of the University have been overseas, serving their country in one capacity or another in the Great War. With the exception of a few to whom reference is made in another section, all have returned to their old positions.

Dr. H. S. Birkett is again Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; Drs. George Armstrong and Alex. Hutchison have rejoined the Department of Surgery, and Drs. F. G. Finley and C. F. Martin, the Department of Medicine. Dr. Starkey has again taken up his duties as Head of the Department of Hygiene, and the various other Instructors are filling their respective positions, in a few cases indeed with higher rank. In this connection mention may be made of the following:

Sir Andrew Macphail, Professor of the History of Medicine, who went over as Captain of No. 6 Field Ambulance, and who was knighted for distinction in literature and the war; Dr. J. M. Elder, Assistant Professor of Surgery, who was for a time in command of No. 3 General Hospital, and for his valuable services was created a C.M.G.

Dr. A. T. Bazin, D.S.O., Lecturer in Surgery and Applied Anatomy, Major of No. 9 Canadian Field Ambulance

George C. MacDonald, B.A., M.C., Lecturer in Accountancy, who was a Major in the Princess Patricias.

Col. A. S. Eve, who enlisted as Major of the 148th Battalion, and who was afterwards selected by the Admiralty in connection with the research work carried on by that branch of the service.

Dr. J. A. Gray, Associate Professor of Physics, who also rendered valuable service in the research branch of the Admiralty Department.

Dr. W. D. Tait, Assistant Professor of Psychology, who went over as Commanding Officer of the McGill Siege Battery.

Dr. Cyrus Macmillan, Associate Professor of English, who was Second in Command of the McGill Siege Battery, and was afterwards transferred to the command of another unit of the same kind.

Dr. Fraser B. Gurd, Lecturer in Immunology.

Dr. J. R. Goodall, Assistant Professor of Gynaecology and Lecturer in Obstetrics.

Dr. S. Hanford McKee, Lecturer in Bacteriology.

Dr. W. G. M. Byers, Lecturer in Ophthalmology.

Dr. R. St. J. Macdonald, Lecturer in Hygiene.

Dr. C. A. Peters, D.S.O., Lecturer in Medicine, who at the outset commanded No. 9 Canadian Field Ambulance.

Dr. Philip Burnet, D.S.O., Major in No. 6 Canadian Field Ambulance.

Dr. W. G. Turner, Lecturer in Orthopedic Surgery, who was an officer in the McGill General Hospital.

P. E. Nobbs, M.A., Professor of Architecture.

Mr. J. G. Dodd, Lecturer in Civil Engineering.

George S. Currie, B.A., M.C., D.S.O., Lecturer in Accountancy, an officer in the Princess Patricias.

J. C. Kemp, B.Sc., M.C., Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, who was Captain and Adjutant with the 60th Battalion.

H. C. Burgess, M.D., Lecturer in Obstetrics.

Albert J. Kelly, M.C., Lecturer in Surveying, who enlisted as Lieutenant with one of the reinforcing University Companies of the Princess Patricias.

Rene du Roure, Associate Professor of French, who, while fighting with the French forces as Company Commander in the 361st Regiment, was wounded and taken prisoner in August, 1914.

Dr. George S. Cameron, Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry, and Dr. James B. Morrison, Professor of Orthodontia.

Sir Stopford Brunton, a graduate in Applied Science of 1910, who went over in command of the reinforcements for the McGill Siege Battery, which was afterwards organized into a separate unit.

L. A. Browne, B.Sc., Demonstrator in Chemistry, who went across as a corporal in the 4th Universities Company, P.P.C.L.I.

To the above list should be added the names of those members of the staff who were obliged to return, for one reason or another, at a comparatively early stage in the history of the war:

J. L. Todd, B.A., M.D., D.Sc., Associate Professor of Parasitology.

H. M. Little, B.A., M.D., Assistant Professor of Obstetrics.

Colin K. Russell, B.A., M.D., Lecturer in Neurology.

E. W. Archibald, B.A., M.D., Lecturer in Clinical Surgery.

C. B. Keenan, M.D., D.S.O., Lecturer in Clinical Surgery.

A. MacKenzie Forbes, M.D., Lecturer in Orthopedic Surgery.

J. J. Creelman, B.A., B.C.L., D.S.O., Lecturer in Railway Economics.

W. B. Howell, M.D., Lecturer in Anaesthetics.

In these lists only those members of the staff who had the rank of Lecturer, or above, are included, because of limitation of space. A large number of Demonstrators and other Assistant Instructors also enlisted. Their names will appear in the University Honour Roll which, it is hoped, will be issued in the course of the session.

THE MEMBERS OF THE STAFF WHO DIED WHILE ON ACTIVE SERVICE WERE:

Roland P. Campbell, B.A., M.D., Lecturer in Genito-Urinary Surgery, Lieut.-Col. of No. 6 Canadian Field Ambulance, killed in action, September, 1916.

J. L. Dashwood, B.A., M.C., Assistant in English at Macdonald College, Major, 58th Battalion. Killed in action, April 21st, 1917.

William Dalgleish Ford, B.S.A., Demonstrator at Macdonald College, Corporal 2nd Universities Company, P.P.C.L.I. Killed in action, June, 1916.

Lieut.-Col. John McCrae, B.A., M.D., Lecturer in Pathology. Died of pneumonia at Boulogne on January 28th, 1918, and a memorial service was held in the Royal Victoria College on February 4th, 1918.

H. B. Yates, B.A., M.D., C.M., Lecturer in Bacteriology, who went over as a Lieut.-Col., second in command of No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill) on the Medical side. He was afterwards transferred to the command of a convalescent hospital in England, where he died of pneumonia on January 21st, 1916.

THE PROFESSORS AND OTHER INSTRUCTORS WHO HAVE NOT REJOINED THE STAFF ARE:

Dr. J. G. Adami, who was appointed Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool.

Professor Herbert J. Rose, M.A., who accepted the Professorship of Classics in a Welsh University.

Dr. J. C. Meakins, Lecturer in Medicine and Pathology, who has been appointed Professor of Clinical Therapeutics in the University of Edinburgh.

Dr. Kenneth Cameron, Lecturer in Clinical Surgery, who is now in Command of the Military Hospital at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Dr. William Hutchinson, Lecturer in Genito-Urinary Surgery, who has accepted an appointment under the Dominion Government in connection with Military Hospitals.

Dr. Lawrence J. Rhea, Associate Professor of Pathology, who was obliged to relinquish work for a time in order to recuperate from the effects of German gas.

A. G. L. MacNaughton, M.C., D.S.O., who has also accepted an appointment under the Federal Government.

PROFESSORS IN THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY

Dr. F. D. Adams, who went over in May, 1918, and was appointed "Deputy Director of the Educational Services of the Overseas Military Forces of the Dominion," with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Dr. Adams returned in June to assume the duties of Acting Principal of the University.

J. A. Dale, M.A., Professor of Education, and Dr. F. C. Harrison, Principal of Macdonald College, both of whom went over in November, 1918, and until the following summer were engaged in the educational work of the army.

Two members of the staff of the Co-operating Affiliated Theological Colleges were also overseas in the same connection, being specially concerned with the Theological Faculty of the so-called Khaki University, viz.: Rev. Dr. E. I. Rexford, Principal of the Diocesan College, and Rev. Dr. R. E. Welsh, Professor of Apologetics and Church History in the Presbyterian College.

MEMORIAL GIFTS

A number of individual memorial gifts, have been made.

(1). The Allen Oliver Scholarship, in Economics and Political Science, awarded annually to the student who stands highest in honours at the B.A. examination. This is a Graduate Scholarship, and is of the value of about $600. It was founded by Mrs. Frank Oliver, of Edmonton, in memory of her son Allen Oliver, B.A., who was killed in action at the Somme on November 18th, 1916. Mrs. Oliver has intimated her intention of increasing this Scholarship with an extra endowment of $10,000, as provided in her will.

A Gold Medal was also founded by Mrs. Oliver for the same purpose.

(2). The Gordon Home Blackader Library, for students in Architecture, of the value of $5,000, founded by Dr. and Mrs. Alex. D. Blackader in memory of their son, Captain Gordon Home Blackader, who died on August 10th, 1916, of wounds received near Ypres two months before.

(3). The Sidney J. Hodgson Exhibition founded by his father, Arthur J. Hodgson, Esq., in his memory. Sidney Hodgson was a student of the First Year in Arts, and was killed in action on September 27th, 1918, while serving in the 66th Battery of the Canadian Field Artillery. Of the two Exhibitions provided for, one is of the value of $125, and is tenable in the Faculty of Arts, Law or Medicine, and another of the value of $300, tenable in the Faculty of Applied Science. They are open only to pupils of the Westmount High School.

(4). The McGill Chapter of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity Scholarship founded in memory of their members who had fallen in the war, twenty-two in number. This Scholarship is at present endowed with the sum of $10,000. It is expected it will be increased to at least $20,000 before next session. It is to be a Graduate Scholarship in any department of learning, and in the award of it, the chief points to be considered will be the ability of the candidate, his desire for further study, and his need for assistance.

(5). The Louis Robertson Prize, founded by Mr. and Mrs. John A. Robertson in memory of their son, John Louis Armour Robertson, who was killed in action on July 18th, 1916.

DONATIONS IN KIND

There have been few donations in money during the year, apart from the magnificent gift of $1,000,000 from the Carnegie Foundation of New York "in recognition of the noble and devoted service and sacrifice of McGill towards Canada's part in the Great War."

Of the gifts in kind mention may be made of:

(1). A number of aeroplane engines and instructional equipment from the Royal Air Force, of the value of $125,000, by means of which the University will be enabled to give a laboratory course in aeronautics. The only thing wanting is a proper place in which to house the machinery, and at present the authorities do not feel justified, when other needs are so pressing, in spending money for this special object.

(2). Machinery for the testing laboratory from the Imperial Munitions Board, including a 50-ton Buckton machine.

(3). A number of valuable donations to the Library from Mr. Francis McLennan, Mrs. Liv. Weaver, Miss W. Brainerd and Mr. Durie McLennan, in memory of their father, Mr. William McLennan; and from Mrs. F. W. Mussen and Miss C. E. Mussen, in memory of their husband and father respectively, the late Rev. Canon Mussen.

The most noteworthy of all the donations, however, was that known as the McCord Historical Collection. This is to be placed in the Joseph house, which will be used altogether for the purpose. It is one of the most valuable historical collections in Canada, and the University is to be congratulated on its acquisition. The authorities are exceedingly grateful to Mr. McCord for his generosity in placing this at their disposal, and he is no doubt in a measure grateful to the University for providing a permanent home for this valuable collection, the work of a lifetime. Mr. McCord will be Curator of this Museum, and will be given such assistance as may be necessary for its proper arrangement and care.

CONCESSIONS IN THE CASE OF EX-SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

IN order to serve the needs of those who had sacrificed their time and prospects to do their duty in the Great War, McGill, in common with all other Canadian Universities, agreed to make the conditions of entrance for this class of men as easy as possible, consistent with the subsequent requirements of the several Faculties. No change was made in the degree courses, as it was not considered advisable, either in the interest of the University or of the student himself, that this should be done, but it was thought that certain subjects of the matriculation requirements, which could be considered more or less non-essential might to some extent be overlooked, evidence of the ground having been generally covered only being required. Depending on the Faculty, however, certain subjects had to be passed, mathematics, for entrance to

Applied Science, and Latin, French and mathematics, for Arts. In the case of Law and Medicine, where the matriculation subjects are not continued, a candidate could obtain admission on passing in any eight papers of the required ten or eleven. This arrangement was put into effect last session, has been continued this year, and in all probability will be continued, although possibly not to the same extent, next year as well.

As already stated, no modifications have been made in the course after entering, and consequently in order to enable such students to overtake the work, tutorial classes were established not only for First Year men but also in some cases for those in the Second Year, especially in the Faculty of Applied Science. This was rendered necessary owing to the alienation from study by army life, but more particularly because of the fact that a great number of this class were late in entering the University, some indeed as late as the first of January.

For the benefit of those who were not qualified to enter, Matriculation Classes were started and ran through the session and the greater part of the following summer. In these forty or fifty, who would not otherwise have been able to overtake the work, were made ready to enter on the undergraduate course this year. In the Faculty of Medicine, where there is so much laboratory work in the First Year, it was not thought well to admit students after the month of November, but to enable those who had met the matriculation requirements to save a year, a new First Year course was started on the 1st of February and ran on, with a month's intermission, to the 1st of October. A considerable number took advantage of this opportunity to save time.

In the Faculty of Applied Science two summer schools of six weeks each were carried on for the benefit of students who had been previously in attendance and who had enlisted before the completion of their year's work, and also for others who cared to take advantage of this means of getting back into the ways of study. The main object of these schools was to help those who had deficiencies to wipe them off, so that they might be able to start the work of the following session with a clean slate. In this way many students in this Faculty saved a year.

The professors gave their services practically free, the University undertaking, however, to pay their expenses during the summer. The whole cost to the University of the tutorial classes, summer schools and matriculation classes was over $10,000.00.

This session a certain amount of tutorial work is being done, and the Matriculation Classes are again in operation, but a fee of $50.00 is exacted in the case of the latter.

The most important concession made for returned men, however, is that, although the degree courses in Law and Medicine have been lengthened from three to four and from five to six years respectively, those who had served in the Forces will be able to complete these courses under the old conditions.

ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS FOR 1919–20

THE number of students in attendance this year breaks all records. This is due to the unprecedented number who registered for the first time, and this in turn is doubtless due to the release from war service of thousands of young men who had qualified for entrance previously, but who, instead of coming to college, had gone to the war. The universities of Canada had thus to provide all at once for this large accumulation of the past four years. The result is that our class rooms and laboratories are taxed beyond capacity, and all sorts of expedients have had to be devised to provide the necessary accommodation, in some cases lectures having to be repeated as often as three times. The congestion in the laboratories is even greater than in the class rooms, and it is quite evident that satisfactory work cannot be performed under such conditions. But all, both students and staff, have accepted the situation philosophically and are determined to make the best of it. It is possible, however, that there is another reason for the large influx this year. The war seems to have been a striking object lesson of the value of education, for as a rule those who had the benefit of a college, or at any rate a high school, education were the ones who advanced in rank most rapidly. The man with the trained mind was the man needed in the army, as everywhere else, to control and lead. The tragedy of it is that so many of those who learned the lesson and wished to profit by it, are not able to do so through lack of preliminary education. Moreover, army life, as everybody knows, has had a most unsettling effect, so much so indeed that nobody seems wholly satisfied to resume his former occupation. Everybody wants something better, and consequently there is a pronounced movement towards the higher education. As might be supposed, the increase of students is in the professional faculties. Men who have dropped three or four years out of their lives, as it were, cannot now afford to spend any time on what may be considered as non-essential subjects in the Faculty of Arts.

The following will show what our attendance was just before the war, the point to which it fell during its progress and more particularly in the session immediately preceding its close, and how it now stands:

	Session 1913-14			Session 1917-18			Session 1919-20		
Arts	Men	359		Men	183		Men	294	
	Women	169		Women	184		Women	222	
			528			367			516
School of Commerce	Men		25	Men	10		Men	96	
				Women	1		Women	3	
						11			99
Applied Science	Men		581	Men		182	Men		643
Medicine	Men		383	Men	360		Men	636	
				Women	5		Women	6	
						365			642
Dentistry	Men		33	Men		40	Men		93
Pharmacy				Men		35	Men		33
Law	Men		78	Men	43		Men	132	
				Women	1		Women	4	
						44			136
Music	Women		22	Women		75	Women		111
Agriculture	Men		125	Men		69	Men		157
School of Household Science	Women		114	Women		62	Women		80
School for Teachers	Women		169	Women		176	Men	2	
							Women	144	
									146
			2,058			1,426			2,656

It will be seen that the increase on the whole this year over the attendance for the pre-war session (which was at high water mark), is about 600, and it is 1,230 over that of last year. This is due mostly to the abnormal entry in the First Year.

The following tabular statement shows how great this First Year increase is when compared with the figures of the session before the war:

	Enrolment in First Year 1913-1914	Enrolment in First Year 1919-1920	Increase
Arts	163	228	65
Commerce	25	77	52
Applied Science	186	269	83
Medicine	109	216	107
Dentistry	9	52	43
Pharmacy		33	33
Law	38	86	48
Music	45	71	26
Agriculture	61	90	29
Household Science	47	54	7
School for Teachers	169	146	decrease 23
Total	852	1,322	470

UNIVERSITY FINANCES

ROUGHLY speaking, the annual income of the University from all sources is $1,000,000, and the annual expenditure is generally a little higher. In 1916–17 the deficit was $21,744.00, and in 1917–18, $17,732.50. This is accounted for chiefly by the decrease in the number of students, owing to the war. The loss of income from fees, however, was made up to some extent by the increase in revenue from investments, because of the higher rate of interest obtained. For the session 1918-19 the University is fortunately able, however, to announce a surplus of $618.50, and this notwithstanding the fact that under the head of salaries there was an increase of $37,000.00 in permanent additions and bonuses. They have been able to make this showing because of an increase in fees over 1917–18 of $175,387.72, but more particularly because of the Carnegie Foundation endowment of $1,000,000.00, which was received during the latter part of the financial year.

Without a larger income than is now obtainable it is quite evident that there can be no expansion, and even no means of providing for immediate and pressing needs. Money, and much of it, must be had if McGill is to attain the place she deserves in the University world.

MISCELLANEOUS UNIVERSITY NEWS ITEMS

Miss Helen Richmond Y. Reid, B.A., was appointed a member of the Corporation of the University by the Board of Governors, as a Governor's Fellow in 1918. She is the first woman to receive such an appointment. It was made chiefly because of her conspicuous services in connection with the administration of the Canadian Patriotic Fund in Montreal. Miss Reid gave herself untiringly to this particular work, and her administration was marked by the greatest efficiency and success. She is a graduate in Arts of 1889.

Dr. Louis V. King, Associate Professor of Physics, has been obliged to take a long rest because of a breakdown in health caused by overwork.

Founder's Day Lecture this year was delivered by Dr. A. D. Blackader. His subject being "Our Medical Faculty and the Value of Continuous Medical Research."

It may perhaps be necessary to note here that Founder's Day is the birthday of James McGill, October 6th, and is always celebrated by the delivery of a lecture to which the students, staff and general public, are invited. This lecture is generally given by one of the new members of the staff. The custom, however, was not followed on this occasion.

It will be of interest to a number of the graduates to know that Sir Ernest Rutherford who, from 1898 to 1907 had been Professor of Physics at the University, has recently been appointed to the Chair of Physics in Cambridge University, probably the most important Chair in this subject in the world.

During the past year salaries have been increased to keep pace with the increase in the cost of living, so that at present they range as follows:

Professors, from $3,800 00 to $5,000.00.
Associate Professors, from $3,000.00 to $4,000.00.
Assistant Professors, from $2,000.00 to $3,000.00.
Lecturers, from $1,500.00 to $2,200.00.

The present scale of salaries shows an increase of 33 per cent over those of 1914.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, was the guest of the City of Montreal from Monday, October 27th to Sunday, November 2nd, and on Friday, October 31st, he received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from McGill University.

The Faculty of Law which used to carry on its work in the East Wing of the centre building, above the offices of the Administration, is now located at 746 University Street. This building was owned by the University, and at a comparatively small expenditure has been adapted for the needs of the Faculty. On account of the extraordinarily large attendance in the First Year, there is some difficulty in the matter of lecture room accommodation, but that is not at all likely to be permanent.

During the past few years considerable attention has been given to the organization of Extension Courses for the benefit of those who cannot attend classes in the day time. This session the following courses, for instance, are given:

Chemistry of Every Day Things, Industrial Chemistry, Commercial Law, Political Economy, Algebra, English Composition and Business Correspondence, Elementary and Higher Accountancy, Literature.

The fact that over 700 are enrolled in these classes is sufficient to show that they are being appreciated, and are meeting a need in the community. Others might well be added, such as classes in French and Spanish, for which there seems to be considerable demand.

There has been naturally considerable discussion in University circles as to the form the memorial in honour of the students and graduates who had served in the war, and more particularly of those who had fallen, should take. The idea which seems to obtain the most favour is that of a Convocation Hall to be erected on the site of the Joseph house at the corner of Sherbrooke and McTavish Streets. As yet no scheme has been devised for raising the necessary funds. Probably not much will be done in this direction for a year or two. It is to be hoped that the project may be realized. It might be mentioned here that the graduates of the University of Toronto are undertaking to raise the necessary funds for the memorial which has been planned.

The first Faculty to erect a tablet in memory of their students who had fallen in the Great War was the Faculty of Medicine, and a suitable ceremony of unveiling was carried out on April 21st last. On the tablet are engraved the names of the nine students of that Faculty who had laid down their lives for the cause, namely, A. E. Beckwith, of Victoria, B.C., Class 1920; J. K. Bertram, of Dundas, Ontario, Class 1916; J. S. Brown, of Quebec, P.Q., Class 1917; M. S. DeRochie, of Cornwall, Ontario, Class 1918; K. E. Dimick, of Boston, Mass., Class 1919; C. S. McKenzie, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., Class 1915; C. B. Tinling, of Montreal, Class 1917; G. S. Tucker, of Bermuda, West Indies, Class 1918; and M. C. Ward, of Kentville, N.S., Class 1919.

DONATIONS IN MONEY

$8,000 from Arthur J. Hodgson, Esq., to endow the Sidney J. Hodgson Memorial Exhibitions.

$2,000 from the McGill University, College of British Columbia.

$2,450 from Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Blackader—Balance of endowment for the Gordon Home Blackader Memorial.

$12,500 from the late Mrs. John H. R. Molson Estate Bequest, additional payment.

$2,000 from the Estate of the late G. B. Cramp Additional payment on bequest.

Death of the University Librarian

GRADUATES generally, and those of the last twenty-six years more particularly, will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Charles Henry Gould, B.A., the Librarian of the University.

He had not been in good health for some time but his death, nevertheless, came with a shock to his many friends. Notwithstanding that his medical advisers had urged him to take life as easy as possible, he persisted all along in attending to the duties of his position, and even on the day he died was at his desk in the Library as usual. His death was due to schlerosis, and it was while he was consulting his physician, in anticipation of taking his summer holidays, that the fatal stroke came.

The late Mr. Gould graduated from McGill in Arts in 1877, winning the Hiram Mills Gold Medal for proficiency in Classics. After spending sixteen years in business, for the greater part of the time in association with his grandfather, the late Ira Gould, he was appointed Librarian of his Alma Mater, which position he continued to fill with marked efficiency until the day of his death on July 30th, 1919.

The graduates of earlier days will recall memories of the old Library on the ground floor of Molson Hall, where for a number of years Rev. Dr. Cornish, Professor of Classics, was to be found for certain hours every day in the capacity of Honorary Librarian, being ably assisted and in fact relieved of all administrative work towards the end of his official career, by Mr. Henry Mott, whose kind offices were so greatly appreciated by the students of his time.

The McGill Library was a comparatively small thing in those days. From the Report for 1892, the year before Mr. Gould took charge, we find that the number of volumes on the shelves was 33,724. The fact that to-day there are over 170,000 will of itself be sufficient to indicate the great progress that has been made since that time.

When the Library was removed from its earlier quarters to the new building erected by the late Peter Redpath, in 1893, a long stride forward was taken, and the progress ever since has been well maintained, though, as is the case with University libraries everywhere, not as rapid as might be desired. Through all these years Mr. Gould labored early and late to make the library more and more an important factor in the life of the University and of the city and, indeed, by means of the system of Travelling Libraries which he established, of Canada generally.

The establishment of the travelling branch was made possible through the generosity of the heirs of the late Mr. Hugh McLennan, with the special assistance of his son, the late Col. Bartlett McLennan. This scheme has proved to be a great boon to the people in the outlying districts of our country and in other sections where books are not easily obtainable. During the past year one hundred and thirty-seven libraries, comprising more than twelve thousand volumes, were sent out to sixty-seven different places in the Dominion. But books are not the only things distributed under this head, for during the year in question, in addition to the twelve thousand volumes referred to, there were sent out sixty-five sets of stereoscopes, one hundred and twenty-six lectures with lantern slides and thirteen wall pictures.

The cataloguing system which Mr. Gould inaugurated is as near perfection as a system can well be, and the only want—a want which Mr. Gould ever strove to fill—is books and more books to catalogue, magazines and more magazines to fill the empty shelves.

But efficiency of system and increase in books were not the only aims which Mr. Gould had. He had one pet project, namely a School for Librarians, which occupied no small share of his thought and planning. Realizing that (for a time at any rate) the larger project could not be attained, he established and carried through a summer school most successfully for several years. This school proved exceedingly helpful to two classes of people more particularly: (1) those who found it necessary to catalogue their private libraries, and (2) those who wished to become assistants in libraries of a public character.

Mr. Gould's great ambition, however, was to make McGill a centre for the training of persons who would be competent to accept positions as librarians on graduation. He hoped to see the day when there would be in existence a school with a course extending over two or three years leading to a degree, and although he knew that his days here could not be many, he cherished the desire that this might be an accomplished fact even in his own lifetime.

It should be said here that Mr. Gould was not, however, McGill librarian and nothing else. He took an active interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the city of Montreal and to the graduates of McGill. He was an ardent supporter of every movement that promised betterment of conditions in the city in which he lived, and was an active and influential member of more than one organization which existed for this purpose. He did what he could, as every man should, to make that small part of the world in which he lived healthier and happier than when he found it. He was no recluse, although he had a large measure of the characteristics of the true book-man, who is generally able to fmd more or less full satisfaction in his own realm.

Another outside interest with which Mr. Gould identified himself was the Graduates' Society of the University. From its inception he was one of its most active members. His name was to be found for a number of years among the list of officers, in one capacity or another. To the last he maintained his interest in this organization, and his counsel and experience were of great value in the reorganization of the Society under the new constitution.

Both as a man and an official he was ever obliging and always a gentleman. Many a graduate of McGill will remember him with grateful heart for timely advice and fruitful suggestion in connection with his University work.

Of his class of thirteen, five, at least, have gone to their long rest; among the number being Mr. R. D. McGibbon, who, in his lifetime, was a prominent lawyer in the city of Montreal. Of those who are still living the following may be mentioned: Mr. Eugene Lafleur, one of the leading lawyers of Montreal; Ven. Archdeacon Forneret of Hamilton, Ont., and Rev. Dr. W. H. Warriner, Professor in the Congregational College and for some time the Acting Principal of that institution.

This brief notice can, perhaps, not be more fittingly concluded than by a quotation from the Resolution passed in this connection by the Library Committee, with which the Corporation of the University took occasion to associate itself:

"A scholar, a patriot, a gentleman. These are great words to add of one who was master of his own craft and they were eminently true of the late Charles H. Gould."

THE CHAMPIONS

McGILL WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

THE revival of intercollegiate athletics this year was signalized by almost unprecedented successes on the part of McGill's representatives in various branches of sport. This was largely due to the increased enrollment, which meant a larger field from which winning teams could be picked, and to the immense amount of interest which was taken by all in the different branches of athletics. The opening of the splendid new Stadium was also a great factor in arousing enthusiasm; and the undergraduates, with this concrete evidence before them, realized as never before that they had the support of the alumni. The fact that every undergraduate is expected to participate in some form of sport or physical training is another incentive to excel in competition with students of other years or faculties.

The University authorities and the Students' Council deserve congratulations for the support they have given the athletes of McGill, everything possible being done to encourage the students in their efforts to bring laurels to their Alma Mater.

One of the most pleasant features of the athletic revival, both to undergraduates returning to McGill and to graduates who have re-visited the university, is the presence of such old friends as "Shag" Shaughnessy, Dr. "Dad" Lamb, Tom Graydon, "Jack" McBriarty, and Coach Smith, all of whom are again with McGill and helping the student athletes in every branch of sport.

With all these factors to aid them it will not be surprising to see McGill teams adding more championships to those already captured this fall. The football, track, and harrier teams have all come out victorious, and in our next issue we will be able to report on the hockey, basketball, water polo, boxing, wrestling and fencing contests.

The fight for the football championship was entirely between 'Varsity and McGill, for the Queens team did not prove to be of the same calibre as either of the other fourteens. After both the "red and white" and the "blue and white" had scored easy victories over the Kingston aggregation, much interest was aroused in the race for the championship. The McGill team, by easily defeating Toronto on its own grounds, however, showed that it was superior and when the return game was played on McGill grounds our team was again the victor by an even larger score. The McGill 1919 team, in fact, came through the season with the splendid record of never having an enemy cross its line, and only individual points through rouges were scored against it.

McGILL WINS FOOTBALL TITLE

November 15, 1919, will be a famous day in the annals of McGill football, for on that date our fourteen carried off another intercollegiate championship and incidentally gave Toronto 'Varsity the worst defeat that the "blue and white" has ever suffered at our hands. Twenty-one to one was the final score, and it about represented the respective merits of the two teams. No less than three tries were scored by Shaughnessy's team, two of which were converted by Flanagan. The third was at an almost impossible angle. The other points were scored by rouges, McGill's wings following down so fast that the Toronto backs had no opportunity to clear Flanagan's long punts over their goal line.

It had been expected that McGill would win the game by greater strength on the line, but our back division also outplayed the Toronto backs. In the second and fourth quarters, when playing against the wind, Captain Montgomery tried out many trick plays and McGill made yards again and again through the Toronto line; but in the first and third periods a kicking game was played and the "red and white" halves showed to splendid advantage.

McGill got the lead right at the start, two fumbles by Carroll and a kick into his own scrimmage putting the home team into a position from which it was easy to send over the first try. The second try came shortly after when Anderson went through in pretty fashion. McGill's third try came in the second quarter when a fumble by Breen allowed Seath to fall on the ball for five more points. Although some of McGill's points came through Toronto fumbles there were other occasions when we were unfortunate not to score again. Twice, after going through the Toronto line again and again until there were only a few yards left to go, McGill lost the ball for offside.

Toronto had one bit of hard luck when it looked as if they were about to cross the McGill line and score the only try of the year against the hitherto invincible machine which "Shag" had built up. Heney dropped a high punt

AT THE VARSITY GAME

with the Toronto wings tearing down upon him and one of them kicked it towards the McGill goal and raced after it. It looked as if nothing could stop him; but the referee's whistle blew and called him back. Another Toronto man had tackled Flanagan when he attempted to retrieve Heney's mistake and this interference cost the visitors a possible score.

A crowd of seven thousand witnessed the game and, had it not been for the intense cold, no doubt the entire vast new stands would have been filled. It was a fine clear day, but the frozen ground made it a hard game for the players and towards the end many men were temporarily laid out. Cope of McGill was the only local man who had to leave the field. He suffered from a badly twisted knee. His injury gave "Norm" Williamson, who had been out of the game since early in the season through injuries, a chance to appear once more. As "Norm" graduates this year it was his last game for McGill, and he got a great round of applause.

Four others of the championship team will be missing next year: Montgomery, Heney, Seath, and Gilhooley; but there are many good substitutes and McGill is sure of a strong team to hold its laurels.

Of McGill's senior squad this fall no less than twelve were returned men, most of the remainder being youngsters just from "prep" school.

A great many former McGill stars were present at the game, prominent among them being Dr. Elder ("Buck"), who has missed very few since he captained the team somewhere back in the 'eighties. Dr. Gibson, who managed the team at the time, "Sars" Nagle captained it and led it to its first championship after the intercollegiate league had been formed, were also in the stands. Vaughan Black, a former captain and star outside wing was also present; and Bill Steedman, the famous old scrimmage man, was "rooting" for his old team.

After the game a dinner was tendered to the visitors and the greatest good fellowship prevailed.

The way the players lined up:

McGill		*Varsity*
Seath	Flying wing	Hughes
Flanagan	Half	Breen
Heney	Half	Holmes
Anderson	Half	Carroll
Montgomery	Quarter	Duncan
Livshin	Scrimmage	Birdsall
Baillie	Scrimmage	Shoebottom
Timmons	Scrimmage	Montgomery
Notman	Inside	English
Hall	Inside	Beattie
Ross	Middle	Wallace
Cope	Middle	Guthrie
Parkins	Outside	Perlman
Gilhooley	Outside	Rolph

Jack Hazlett, formerly of Queens, and "Sinc" McEvenue, once captain of the McGill fourteen, handled the game splendidly. "Sinc" coached the Toronto Argonauts this year, and, though the interprovincial title went to M.A.A.A., coached by another old McGill boy, "Bill" Hughes, everyone admits that "Sinc's" Argos were pretty near as good. They beat Hughes boys on one occasion right in Montreal, but M.A.A.A. showed more consistent form throughout the season. McGill and M.A.A.A. after considerable discussion decided not to play off for the city or Dominion laurels and the idea of a championship series, looked forward to by many, was abandoned.

QUEENS AT McGILL

The first regular intercollegiate match to be played on the new campus was the game against Queens and it resulted in an easy victory for the McGill fourteen. The Kingston team fought hard, but were outplayed from start to finish and the score of twenty-five to two about represented the play. There was a large crowd present and the "rooters" were very much in evidence. Led by Archie Jenckes they gave the old cheers with all the old time "pep" and introduced a number of new songs which amused the crowd. The McGill band was in attendance and indulged in an extensive range of selections varying from the latest rag time to the Dead March, when anyone was slightly hurt. The R.V.C. yell was satisfactorily given by the rooters; but "Silk" Murphy's attempt to lead the ladies themselves in a genuine version of their war-cry failed dismally. Possibly with a little more practice they will show more confidence. The new grounds have seating capacity on one side only, the other being reserved for automobiles, but ten thousand spectators can be accommodated. Students escorting lady friends to the games are much pleased with the new arrangement. It is quite a change to the old days when, on the old grounds, those favoured with company had to lead them into the reserved seats on the west side in full view of the "bleachers" on the east and to the accompaniment of encouraging remarks from jealous friends.

To return to the game, there were few features about it. Heney, a new half back, was tried out for the first time and ran and plunged after the manner of "Smirlie" Lawson; but Queens had not Hilary Bignall to stop him. It was a muddy field and on dry ground he will be even more effective. The "rooters" seemed to enjoy the spectacle of players burying themselves in the wet earth and evolved the following cry:

"There ain't no mud on us!
There ain't no mud on us!
There may be mud on some of you guys;
But there ain't no mud on us!"

This lack of sympathy was not resented by the players who appeared to enjoy the joke.

For Queens, McKelvey showed great ability on the half line, especially as a punter, but got little protection from his wings and had several kicks blocked.

Dud Ross scored two of McGill's tries and is playing in his 1914 form.

Teams and officials:

McGill		*Queens*
Seath	Flying wing	Campbell
Anderson	Half	Carroll
Laffoley	Half	McKelvey
Heney	Half	Brownfield
Montgomery	Quarter	Evans
Livshin	Scrimmage	Ferguson
Baillie	Scrimmage	Sills
Timmins	Scrimmage	Ellis
Hall	Inside	Brandon
Notman	Inside	Freda
Cope	Middle	Elliott
Ross	Middle	Abernethy
Parkins	Outside	Vanalstyne
Gilhooley	Outside	McIntyre

Spares: *McGill*: Wallace, Weiser, Parsons, Allen, Mallison, Kern, Gallery. *Queens*: Nickle, Young, Stuart, Gibson, McNeill.

Officials: Col. Constantine, referee; Ted. Savage, umpire.

'VARSITY BEATEN IN TORONTO

THE McGill players had their first real test of the season and scored an unquestioned triumph when they journeyed to Toronto and defeated the 'Varsity team on its own grounds by sixteen points to three. The oldest graduate will rack his brains in vain to remember any occasion when McGill so clearly outplayed its old rivals on Toronto grounds. In fact, the records show only one other victory for McGill under similar circumstances, this being when Shaughnessey's coaching, Billington's punting, George Laing's brilliant work at outside wing, backed by steady play on the part of all squeezed out a victory. On two other occasions the McGill supporters did not lose hope until the end, once being when Dan Gillmore lead the red and white fourteen and lost out by ten to nine, and the other in the last big pre-war game when 'Varsity scored a touch down and took the lead in the last minute of play after Laing, Montgomery and Jeffrey had been disabled.

The game this year did not bring to the fore any outstanding stars among the McGill players, but Shaughnessey had in action perhaps the best balanced team that has ever represented us. The men played together like a machine and the manner in which they tore through the Toronto line time and again for yards was a revelation to the 'Varsity supporters. The backs kicked and caught faultlessly and the trick plays went with a precision that indicated how carefully "Shag" had drilled his squad. As usual we had a spell of bad luck, three of the team being injured; but the substitutes soon settled down and Toronto could not take advantage of the opportunity. Flanagan, one of the half-backs; Montgomery, who was playing quarter; and Ambridge, the big inside wing, were the casualties. The former tore a ligament in his shoulder; Monty suffered a slight concussion; and Ambridge was badly shaken up.

'Varsity was weak on the line but very fair on the back division. Breen, at centre half, was particularly strong and bids fair to earn himself a place in the Toronto gallery of immortals along with Hughie Gall, Smirlie Lawson, Jack Maynard and other mighty men who won the Dominion title for the Ontario University for many consecutive years.

A huge crowd witnessed the game, over twelve thousand being crowded into the stands. The Toronto rooters were as well trained as ever, but McGill was not unrepresented and had many friends to cheer them on.

McGill's points were made up of two converted tries, two rouges and a safety touch. One of the McGill tries was earned by steady line plunging but the other came through a fumble on the part of one of the 'Varsity half backs and the quick work of Seath who fell on the ball.

McGill appeared to be the better trained team and showed more variety in action. Toronto tried a large number of end runs but the McGill wings usually pulled the blue and white players down for a loss.

The best of good feeling prevailed between the teams and the crowd were generous in their applause even when McGill was scoring. In the evening a banquet was tendered the victors by the Toronto team and the only event to mar the proceedings was "Reddy" Griffiths little speech. Harry just hates to see his team lose and could not resist commenting unfavourably on McGill's trickplays. He classes these as "American" football and wants to see the "Canadian" game played once more. However, everyone present knew "Reddy" pretty well and took his remarks for what they were worth, well knowing that the opinion of the referees that a play was legitimate could hardly convince him in the face of the fact that his favorites were defeated by the aid thereof.

The teams lined up as follows:

McGill		*Varsity*
Seath	Flying wing	Box
Anderson	Left half	Sullivan
Flanagan	Centre half	Breen
Gallery	Right half	Holmes
Montgomery	Quarter	Duncan
Livshin	Lt. Scrim.	Birdsall
Baillie	C. Scrim	Shoebottom
Timmins	Rr. Scrim	Houstan
Ambridge	Left inside	Hughes
Notman	Right inside	Beatty
Cope	Left middle	Wallace
Ross	Right middle	Ketchum
Parkins	Left outside	Perlman
Gilhooly	Right outside	Shatz

Spares: Wallace, Hall, Allen, Nicholson, Weiser, Mallison, Laffoley, Heney, Kern, Wilson, Forbes.

Referee: E. Sliter. Umpire: J. T. Malcolm.

HOCKEY

Hockey prospects are so bright this year that two senior teams will be organized. One of these will, as usual, play in the Intercollegiate League with Toronto and Queens, while the other will figure in the schedule of the Montreal City League. We hope next issue to be able to report that both are being successful. A play-off between the two for the amateur championship would be an event worth witnessing; but as both have strong aggregations to meet there is but a slight chance of such a happening. Montgomery is the only one of the 1914 team at McGill again this year. There are, however, a large number of last year's players back, together with a few new recruits who are expected to make a splendid showing.

QUEENS PROVED WEAK

Queens have always been plucky antagonists and especially hard to beat on their own grounds, so it was not an over-confident team which represented McGill in our first game of the intercollegiate football season this fall. Despite the fact that Toronto had defeated the Presbyterian fourteen easily the week before, Shaughnessey put a strong team in the field and took no chances. The Queens team, however, was not a formidable one, and McGill won by a score of thirty-two to two. Queens deserve credit for their good sportmanship in placing a team in the field this year as they had few experienced players at the university and some members of their fourteen were almost strangers to the game. They had not been training as long as had our own squad and lack of condition was noticeable in the later stages of the match. They also are without the services of a regular coach and McGill's trick plays frequently caught them off their guard. It was a fine clean exhibition of football, however, and the Kingston men played their hardest to the end. The old Queens grounds have a new grand stand this year and this was crowded with Queens students who shouted their old Gaelic war-cry with great vigour

The teams lined up as follows:

Queens		*McGill.*
Stewart	Flying wing	Seath
Campbell	Left half	Anderson
Carroll	Centre	Laffoley
Brownfield	Right half	Williamson
Evans	Quarter	Montgomery
Freda	Scrimmage	Livshin
Aitcheson	Scrimmage	Baillie
Gibson	Scrimmage	Timmins
Brandon	Wings	Ambridge
Bowman	Wings	Notman
Elliot	Wings	Ross
Ellis	Wings	Cope (Hall)
Harris	Wings	Gilhooley
MacIntyre	Wings	Parkins

Spares: *Queens*—Sills, Blakenan and Banalstyne. *McGill*—Kern, Campbell, Hall, Nicholson, Gallery, Weiser and Little.

Referee: Prof. Malcolm. Umpire: W. Morrison.

INTERCOLLEGIATE *vs.* INTERPROVINCIAL

Early in the season the McGill team played an exhibition game on its own grounds against the Ottawa fourteen and demonstrated the superiority of the brand of football played by the universities over that displayed in the interprovincial league. Shaughnessey's boys outplayed the Ottawa men from the start and won by nineteen to one. To recent students at McGill the game was chiefly of interest because of the fact that Andy Davies is figuring on the Capital team this year. Andy could not be on hand for the Old Boys' game as Ottawa had a fixture elsewhere on that date, so everyone was glad of this opportunity of seeing him again in action. When not playing football Andy is practising medicine, and if he plays with his old time vigour should have quite an extensive practice among the players of opposing teams.

ENGLISH RUGBY

To the great regret of those who see in it a chance to tempt out players who are not familiar with the rules of Canadian rugby, English rugby was not resumed in earnest this fall. It will be remembered that one of McGill's greatest players was discovered at an English rugby practice and that Eric Billington might never have become known to fame had it not been for the English Rugby club. Unfortunately lack of grounds on which to practice have prevented the game being resumed so far.

CHANGE IN FOOTBALL RULES

An effort was made this year to adopt a uniform interpretation of the rules of the game so as to avoid discussion later in the season. A meeting of the referees was held and decisions were arrived at in regard to a number of points. The centre scrimmage buck was eliminated and it was agreed that holding would be strictly barred on the line. The most difficult problem was to settle to what extent interference should be permitted. The rule adopted was that interference should only be permitted on the line of the scrimmage to open holes in the opponents line; and that only the men on the line of scrimmage when the ball was put into play could interfere. The man carrying the ball must be the first to pass through the line and no running ahead of him is permitted. There must be eight men on the line of scrimmage and they must not be moving towards the other side's goal when the ball is put into play. It was hoped that these rules would systematize the game and Varsity supporters anticipated that McGill's coach might be non-plussed by the changes. However "Shag" evolved a new collection of tricks well within the law and used them with devastating effect.

VARSITY'S CONSOLATION

As some slight consolation for losing the senior football championship, Toronto 'Varsity carried off the intermediate title from McGill seconds in a home-and-home series. By winning the first game in Montreal by 19–14 they went into the final game on their own grounds with a five point lead, and this they increased still further by again coming out victorious to the tune of 19–11.

McGILL WIN JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

McGill juniors won the championship of the City and District after a good struggle with many contenders this fall. The final game was against the Railroad Y.M.C.A., and was almost a record in low scoring, the Railroaders failing to score at all, while McGill only gained points once, when a safety touch netted two points.

SWIMMING

ALTHOUGH no such stars as George Hodgson, who won the world's championship at the last Olympic games, are at McGill this year, a large number of first-rate candidates are out for honours with the aquatic teams. Both seniors and intermediates are entered in the city water polo league and should give a good account of themselves; while the annual meet with Toronto is to be revived and should result in a victory for McGill. Harold Fiske, who won many places in Canadian championship events last summer, is President of the Swimming Club. He swam second in the indoor half-mile Canadian championship in October. Parsons, another McGill man, got a third in the breast stroke event. Some McGill graduates have also won honours in the aquatic world. Frank McGill won both the fifty and the hundred yards in the outdoor championships in August. George Hodgson did not enter any of the individual events this year, but in the relay race was a member of the M.A.A.A. team which swam second. Both Frank McGill and Dr. A. A. Mackay, who used to swim for McGill, were to swim with him, but had to go to Toronto with the M.A.A.A. football team. Otherwise the M.A.A.A. would undoubtedly have beaten the American four which came up and captured the relay race.

"SHAG" SHAUGHNESSEY THE OLD BOYS "MONTY" MONTGOMERY

THE OLD BOYS' GAME

ONE of the most interesting events of the football season was a game against the Old Boys, which proved to be a regular reunion of athletic graduates. It is hoped that this match will become an annual occurrence as it evoked great interest and the appearance of the famous players of previous championship teams against this year's talent provided plenty of entertainment for a large crowd.

Nearly all the members of the veterans' team had seen service overseas and many had not met each other for several years; while, in addition to the players, there were many graduates present in the grand stand and the match was a fine opportunity for renewal of old acquaintances.

The Old Boys showed that they were not too old to play strong football by defeating the present generation by eleven points to seven; but in justice to the student team, it must be recorded that Montgomery, Seath and Norm. Williamson, three of the best and most experienced of the McGill squad, were lent to the graduates for the game, so that the old 1913–14 team, most of the members of which were on hand, could be as complete as possible. Deprived of these players the McGill team did not work as smoothly as at previous practices and succumbed to the greater experience of the older men.

Dr. "Pud" Argue was responsible for getting the Graduates team together and made a great success of it. Incidentally he acted as umpire but seldom had to blow his whistle, the game being an easy one to handle and the referee, the well-known Billy Morrison, being as efficient as ever.

George Draper played a fine game for the winners at centre half, outpunting the student backs and catching and running with his old-time skill. Hilary Bignall and "Chuck" Waterous played the middle wing positions and showed that any team in the country would be glad to make a place for them if they cared to resume the game seriously. "Chuck" tore big holes in the line and gave his opponents plenty to do to bring him down. Stuart and Norm. Forbes were the outside wings. "Baldy" has less hair than ever, but dives for a runner as ferociously as in the past. Art Brown and Lally at inside wings and Ferguson, Fred Davies and Mathewson in the scrimmage made up the rest of the line. Fred is no bigger up and down than in his college days, but has put on weight which he used effectively.

Montgomery played his usual fine game at quarter, while Norm. Williamson and Ross Laing completed the back division. Pringle Seath at flying wing played a fast game.

"Dud" Ross, another of the old players who is back at McGill this year, was forced to watch the game from the side lines as he had injured his leg in practice.

Among former famous players for the red and white who were noted in the grand stand watching the game were Walter Molson, George McDonald, Teddy Savage, and Dan Gillmore.

The game itself was more interesting on account of the presence on the field of old-time stars than for the brand of football displayed. It was early in the season for the college team and the Old Boys were not in the best of condition nor very conversant with their improvised signals. There were flashes of brilliant play but in the second half the game became very slow and the teams welcomed any opportunity to take a breathing spell.

"Shag" occasionally enlivened the proceedings by addressing a few kind words to his pupils when ever their methods merited rebuke. He has still all his old-time vigour and drive and can be counted on as ever to get the very best results from the material at his disposal.

BILL HUGHES COACHES M.A.A.A.

Billy Hughes, who once played on the line with McGill, is now coaching the team of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association in the interprovincial league and, by way of a practice, brought his fourteen up one day for a workout on the McGill grounds with our team. Possibly Shaughnessey did not teach Bill all he knew and held a little in reserve, or possibly Bill has not such good material to work with, but McGill seemed to have considerably the best of the game. No official score was kept. Frank McGill, a former McGill man, who distinguished himself chiefly in the swimming line while at the university, played quarter back for the M.A.A.A. Phil Abinovitch is also with M.A.A.A., playing at outside wing. Both add strength to the "winged wheel" squad.

W. R. KENNEDY HAMILTON WINS THE MILE R. L. HAMILTON

McGILL TRACK TEAM VICTORIOUS

THE McGill Track and Field team celebrated the opening of the Percival Molson Stadium on Pine Avenue by scoring a sweeping victory over the athletes from Queens and 'Varsity in the annual intercollegiate games on October 25th. Sixty-eight points were piled up for the red and white, while Toronto made but thirty-nine. Queens figured only twice in the scoring. R. W. Frank, capturing two weight events and netting ten points for the Kingston team.

As McGill with each event took a longer lead, graduates in the stands were reminded of the days when Kemp, Powell, Donahue, Waugh, McCuaig, Morrow and other famous athletes of the past used to bring the intercollegiate title to Montreal, and the presence on the field of Tom Graydon, who still acts as coach to the team, lent a familiar touch to the scene although all the competitors were strangers to the older spectators.

It had been expected that several records would be broken during the course of the afternoon, but, although some of the old marks were threatened, none were altered. It was a cold day with a sharp breeze blowing, and this handicapped the competitors, while the efforts of the jumpers and weight-throwers were further hindered by the slippery condition of the field.

McGill's victory was largely due to two exceptionally fine athletes: W. R. Kennedy and R. L. Hamilton. The former won the hundred yards and the broad jump, tied for first place in the high jump and ran second in the hurdle race. The latter, after winning both the half mile and the mile, entered the three mile, in which he was pitted against two 'Varsity runners who had not previously competed in any event. After a splendid race in which there was barely a yard between the three from the start until the last lap, Hamilton finished with a fine burst of speed and added a third victory to his credit.

McGill was weakest in the weights, no worthy successor to "Big Mac" having yet appeared. Queens as usual produced some sturdy Presbyterians and Toronto had some powerful entries. The records which MacDougall set up stood firm however, although the margin was small. In the discus event in fact, Foster, of Toronto, failed to establish a new mark by one inch only.

In the high jump Kennedy was expected to set a new mark, as in the University Sports a week previous, he had broken the McGill record. Five feet six and a half inches was the best he could accomplish however.

Carruthers, the Toronto captain, was unfortunate in the hurdles. He has frequently broken the record in practice, but after taking a big lead he struck the last hurdle heavily, and although he managed to win the event, his time was spoiled. He deserved credit for his victory as he was also competing in the discus event and ran the race in the interval between two of his throws.

In six out of thirteen events McGill took both first and second places and in every event some points were scored. The relay race which wound up the day's events was a fine contest, Toronto taking a commanding lead early in the race, but losing out in the end through the strong finish of Hay of McGill.

There was a large crowd in the grand stand and a great revival of organized singing and cheering in the student section. The students' band made its first appearance, while cheer-leader "Archie" Jenckes conducted his "rooters" in some new songs. The students of the Royal Victoria College were also in attendance and one of the cheer leaders attempted to induce them to give the R. V. C. yell, but with little success.

Among the officials who conducted the meet very successfully, graduates present could recognize many old friends, prominent among them being Dr. Elder, Dr. Tees, Dr. McMillan, Dr. Harvey, and many others.

The results in detail were:

Pole vault—Countryman, Toronto, first; Antliff, McGill, second; McIntyre, Toronto, third. Height, 9 ft. 9 ins.

Hundred yards—Kennedy, McGill, first; Hay, McGill, second; Cossitt, Toronto, third. Time, 11 1-5 secs.

Half-mile—Hamilton, McGill, first; King, McGill, second; Sparrow, Toronto, third. Time, 2 min. 7 3-5 secs.

Sixteen pound hammer—Frank, Queen's, first; Foster, Toronto, second; McLellan, McGill, third. Distance, 125 ft. 6¼ ins.

Running high jump—Kennedy, McGill, and Foss, McGill, first; Ridley, Toronto, third. Height, 5 ft. 6½ ins.

Sixteen-pound shot—Frank, Queen's, first; Foster, Toronto, second; Notman, McGill, third. Distance, 37 ft. 11½ ins.

Running broad jump—Kennedy, McGill, first; Wells, McGill second; Ridley, Toronto, third. Distance, 21 ft. 5¾ ins.

One mile—Hamilton, McGill, first; Antliff, McGill, second; Jamieson, Toronto, third. Time, 4 min. 50 3-5 secs.

Two hundred and twenty yards—Johnson, McGill, first; Hay, McGill, second; Cossitt, Toronto, third. Time 24 3-5 secs.

Discus—Foster, Toronto, first; Dickie, McGill, second; Carruthers, Toronto, third. Distance, 114 ft. 5 ins.

Hurdles—Carruthers, Toronto, first; Kennedy, McGill, second; Gnaedinger, McGill, third. Time, 19 secs.

Quarter-mile—Smylie, Toronto, first; King, McGill, second; Ryckman, Toronto, third. Time, 53 2-5 secs.

Three miles—Hamilton, McGill, first; Leigh, Toronto, second; Bell, Toronto, third.

Relay race—McGill (McNider, Kyle, Kennedy and Hay), first; Toronto (Cossitt, Smylie, Ryckman and Sparrow), second. Time, 3 min. 45 secs.

FRESHMAN SOPHOMORE SPORTS

Both the Freshmen-Sophomore sports and the annual interclass meets provided good competition and showed that the team to meet Queens and 'Varsity would be a strong one. In the former the sophomores were successful by eighty-three points to thirty-two. Kennedy's work was the feature, as he won first place in the hundred, high jump, broad jump, hammer throw, hurdles and discus events. In the interclass contests Kennedy was again the star, winning first place in the same events except the discus, in which he was second. The sophomores piled up seventy-five points to the freshmen's twenty-six, while the seniors secured seventeen and the juniors only four. There were over fifty entries

TORONTO WON AT TENNIS

UNUSUAL interest was displayed in tennis this fall and a very large number of candidates for the University team turned out. The courts on McTavish street are better than the old ones, which most graduates will remember, and attracted scores of students. The annual intercollegiate championships took place on the McGill courts this fall and 'Varsity managed to win out, although the red and white put up a hard struggle. The Toronto players scored twelve points to McGill's seven, while Queens were third with three. The Royal Military College failed to score. The singles championship was captured by Sheard of Toronto, after a hard struggle with Greene of McGill. Sheard outlasted the McGill champion, and after losing the first two sets came from behind and won the third 8–6 and the fourth and fifth, 6–3, 6–3.

Greene, with Kramer as partner, won out over the Dickson Brothers of Toronto, in the finals of the doubles. Although each of the rivals, McGill and Toronto, thus won one championship, Toronto were victorious at the meet as the remainder of the blue and white team were stronger than the red and white and piled up more points in the early stages.

A very handsome trophy which has to be won three times to be retained goes to the winners for another year. This makes the second time that Toronto has won the title, while McGill has also two victories, so the struggle next year should be a very keen one.

SOCCER

McGill was not represented in the intercollegiate association football series this year, and Queens and Toronto fought it out alone. Toronto won both games, the first in Toronto by three to one, and the second at Kingston by two to one.

THE ANNUAL GOLF MATCH

THE revival of sports at the University extended to golf, and no event was more appreciated than the renewal of the annual contest between the Faculty and the Students. As usual in this match, experience triumphed over youth, and the Faculty scored a victory by forty-six points to eighteen. Thirty couples participated, and the scoring was according to the three-point Nassau system.

Among the Faculty team were a large number of players who, in pre-war days, used to bring victory to the learned over the learning. Not a few had been overseas for some time, but absence did not seem to have impaired their skill, and some excellent play was witnessed.

The revival of the event was due to the energy and enthusiasm of Dr. Ruttan, who got together a strong team to combat the students on the Dixie links. The victorious team was made up of Doctors F. S. Patch, C. A. Peters, A. S. Eve, A. D. Blackader, C. E. Armstrong, F. J. Tees, Penoyer, Lockhart, A. E. Orr, J. W. Scane, H. S. Birkett, W. L. Barlow, L. B. Keenan, R. A. Sutherland, Harvey, C. F. Wylde, A. C. Scrimger, H. P. Wright, Maccallum, Harrison, Cameron, Freedman, H. Falk, Burgess, Whitnall, Robertson, F. G. Finley, W. L. Barlow, and A. P. Glassco.

THE RIFLE CLUB

The Rifle Club which in 1914 merged its activities with those of the McGill C.O.T.C., was reorganized this fall, and the following officers elected:

Honorary President: Professor Macmillan.
Honorary Vice-President: Dr. Tait.
President: C. M. Bennet.
Vice-President: R. S. Omeara.
Secretary: J. L. Bieler.

Weekly shoots will be held at the Pointe aux Trembles ranges while weather permits, and in the winter an indoor range will be secured. Revolver practice will also be indulged in. It is hoped to revive both the inter-faculty and intercollegiate meets. For the latter a handsome Shield is awarded by Dr. Birkett.

BASKETBALL

An enthusiastic crowd of basketball men turned out for the first meeting of the Basketball Club this autumn. Officers were elected as follows:

Hon. President: L. C. Montgomery.
President: W. M. Bourke.
Vice-President: R. H. Foss.
Secretary-Treasurer: S. H. Davis.
Publicity Agent and Reporter: G. F. McCarthy.

With a team in the Intercollegiate League, and also two teams in the Montreal City and District League, basketball will be one of the most popular winter sports this season.

BOXING AND WRESTLING

A record number of men are turning out for boxing, wrestling and fencing this year, and a good team for the intercollegiate competitions should be found. No less than eighty men are taking up boxing under the ever popular Jack McBriarty, while Coach Smith has almost as many wrestlers to train. Not a few of the athletes are returned men who did well in contests at brigade and divisional sports in England and France.

To Lt Col Herbert Molson M C

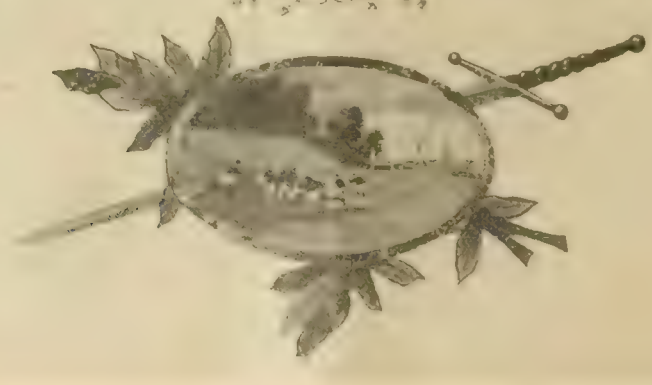
October 1919 Montreal.

SIR THE McGILL STADIUM COMMITTEE has the honour to offer you this address on the occasion of the dedication of this Stadium to the memory of your brother, Captain Percival Molson, M. C., who graduated in the Faculty of Arts in 1901, and was elected a member of the Board of Governors in 1913

The record of Captain Percival Molson in University sports shows that he was one of the very best all-round athletes that McGill University has ever produced. In his Undergraduate days he represented his Alma Mater with distinction in all forms of athletics, including football, hockey and trackfield sports. Yet in thinking of Captain Percival Molson our memory dwells, not so much on his successes in the athletic field, as on the spirit of manliness and fair-play which he exhibited and fostered in University sport.

In the early months of the war Captain Percival Molson qualified for his commission and assisted Major G. C. MacDonald, M.C., to organize the Second Universities' Company for overseas service. He joined the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry in France in October 1915. So severely wounded was he in the course of the sanguinary struggles at Hooge and Observatory Ridge in June 1916 that nearly a year passed before he was fit for service again. But for a man of his temper there was one place only—the front line. He rejoined his battalion with the rank of Captain, and with the distinction of the Military Cross. A few weeks later, on July 4th, 1917, he fell in action at Avion and was buried in Villers-au-Bois Station Cemetery Throughout his military career Captain Percival Molson displayed an unselfish patriotism and single-minded devotion to duty that inspired all those with whom he was brought into contact.

Knowing the value of sport and sportmanship in building up a healthy body as well as in forming character, Captain Percival Molson signalized it by the munificient donation of seventy-five thousand dollars towards the construction of this Stadium. It bears his name and perpetuates it forever - a worthy monument to a man who displayed in the practical energies of academic and civil life qualities of the highest manhood and citizenship. HIS GIFT IS ACCEPTED BY A THANKFUL UNIVERSITY AND ACCLAIMED BY ITS GRATEFUL STUDENTS



THE PERCIVAL MOLSON STADIUM

NO MORE fitting monument to a fine athlete and splendid sportsman could be imagined than the great Stadium which now stands above the city on the lower slopes of Mount Royal and commemorates a name which will always inspire students of McGill towards that which is finest and cleanest in the realm of sport. The "Percival Molson Stadium" is well named after one, who, living, organized his fellow graduates in support of its construction, and, dying, bequeathed to meet its cost a sum which made it certain that it would never be a burden on his University or a charge against his associates. Captain Molson met his death in France and fills a soldier's grave; but the memory of his loyalty to McGill and of his devotion to her interests will forever be preserved in the great work, the achievement of which his energy and generosity made possible.

The story of how the new campus with its fine track and great stands came to be constructed may be new to some McGill men. In 1911 the late Sir William Macdonald purchased and donated to our university nearly twenty-seven acres of land lying north of Pine Avenue between the Royal Victoria Hospital and Fletcher's Field. The question of how to utilize this munificent donation and how to finance the various projects suggested then came to be eagerly discussed. From the first it was anticipated that part of the new property would be devoted to a new football field and running track with suitable grand stands; and early in 1913 a group of graduates, foremost amongst whom was the late Captain Molson, met to discuss plans for the realization of this idea. At a meeting held on March 19th, 1913, the Graduates' Stadium Committee was organized and it was decided to take steps to arouse the interest of all graduates in a scheme by which work on a new campus and stadium could be rapidly started.

Among other graduates who attended this first meeting were the late Professor C. H. McLeod, always a warm supporter of student athletic activities; Dr. W. G. Turner, Dr. J. L. Todd, George McDonald, Paul Sise, Gregor Barclay, Norman McLeod, the late Captain Guy Drummond and the late Captain William Stewart. The two last named, like Captain Percival Molson, were killed while serving with the Canadian forces in France, Captain Drummond during the first terrible days in the Salient, and Captain Stewart only a few short weeks before the armistice. From time to time other graduates became associated in the work until a very large number were interested.

It was soon decided that a large part of the expense of grading, draining and turfing a football field, of constructing a track, and of erecting concrete stands could be met by the sale of rock excavated to level the ground and through the gate receipts which the great seating capacity would bring in. The University advanced the money necessary to proceed with the work while the interest on the capital outlay was guaranteed by a very large number of graduates, each of whom undertook to be responsible for a certain sum annually if called upon. The cost of the campus, track and stands has amounted to over a hundred thousand dollars; but, by the will of the late Captain Percival Molson, a sum of $75,000 was left to defray the expenses of construction, so that the balance should be eventually met without difficulty from the sources of revenue indicated.

Long before the termination of the war the new Stadium was completed, although the official opening and dedication did not take place until this autumn. The grand stand is undoubtedly the finest in Canada. Solidly built of concrete it rises steeply on the northern side of the playing field against the natural slope of the mountain. There are some twenty-eight tiers of seats running from end to end of the field, and a crowd of eight thousand can be accommodated. From the stand one can see not only the football field, but far out across the city and the St. Lawrence. Temporary accommodation for thousands more could be provided in the ample space at either end of the campus. No stands have been erected on the south side of the field; but here there is parking space for scores of automobiles, in which many football followers now attend the games. The track, which circles the playing field, is a regulation quarter-mile one, eighteen feet in width.

On the occasion of the annual Intercollegiate game this fall in the presence of a great crowd of spectators, including many who had known the late Captain Molson intimately, the Stadium was officially opened and dedicated to his memory. It was appropriate that the occasion was one on which representatives of Toronto and Queens were present to join with the students of McGill in honouring the memory of one who, in his college days, had been a worthy antagonist in many a friendly struggle on track and field.

The Late PERCIVAL MOLSON

Dean Moyse delivered the dedicatory address in which the character and achievements of the late Captain Molson were briefly set forth. Mr. Errol M. McDougall, chairman of the Graduates' Stadium Committee, then presented the address to Col. Herbert Molson, brother of the man in whose honour it was being named, and declared that the Stadium now officially opened would be known in future as the "Percival Molson Stadium," the crowd rising while the words of dedication were spoken. Colonel Molson replied, thanking the committee for the step which it had taken, and stating how interested his brother had always been in supporting student athletics and in maintaining the true spirit of sportsmanship.

Thus, in the simplest manner possible, in keeping with the character of the man whose

name they perpetuate, McGill's new athletic grounds were dedicated in his honour.

The Stadium however occupies only part of the land donated to the University and plans for the development of the remainder are already underway. North of the Stadium it is proposed to erect student residences; while to the south east, facing Pine Avenue, a gymnasium, swimming tank and possibly a drill hall will be built. Quite a large sum is already available for these objects, but with the increased cost of building the expenditure required will be very large. For the gymnasium, Mr. J. K. L. Ross, B.Sc., has donated a hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be added to the hundred thousand given some years ago by his late father, and which is to be devoted to the same object. For the residences Dr. James Douglas some years ago donated a hundred thousand dollars, and on his death bequeathed a further fifty thousand to the same cause. With these amounts as a beginning very great and extensive additions to McGill may be commenced in the near future.

The Re-Union to be held 1921

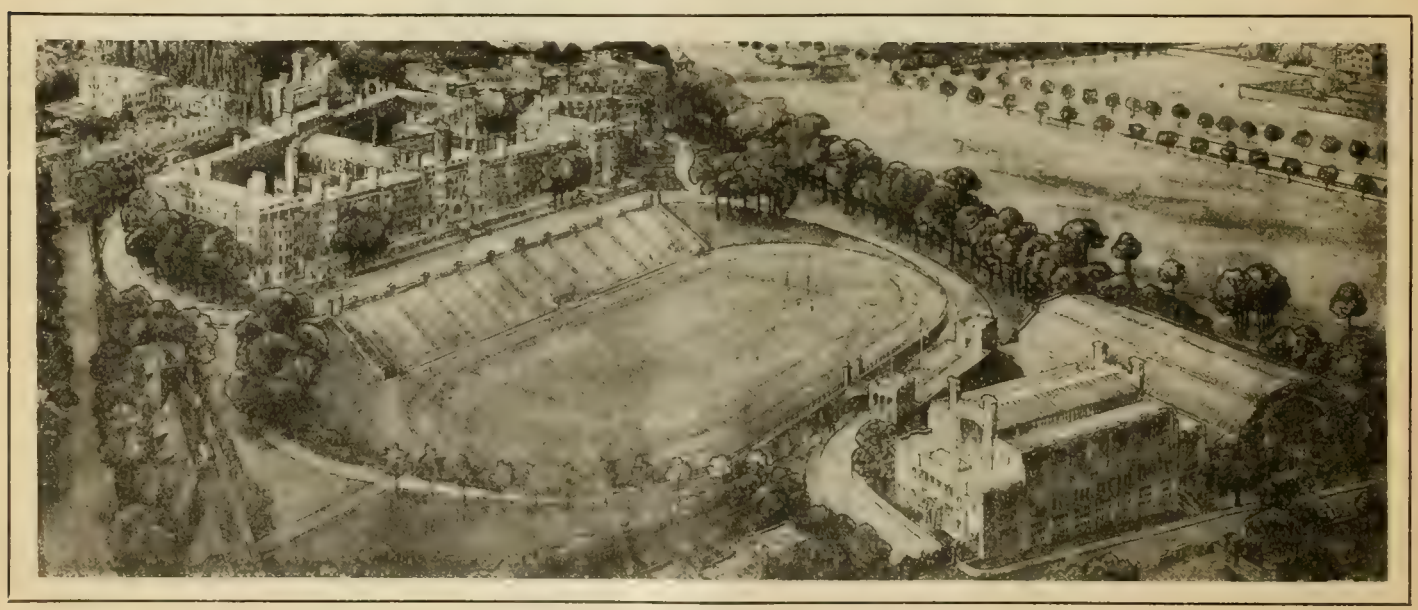
A REUNION of the graduates of all faculties of McGill was proposed almost ten years ago, and preparations were commenced early in 1912. In charge of these preliminary preparations was a Committee of which Dean Moyse was chairman and Professor N. N. Evans, Secretary. In February, 1913, this committee reported to the Corporation that it had laid plans for a Reunion to take place in May, 1913, but that these plans had not met with the approval of the Finance Committee of the University. The Corporation adopted their report heartily thanking the Committee for the work done, and decided to postpone the Reunion. A circular to this effect was issued to the graduates. A smaller committee was appointed to consider what further steps should be taken.

Acting upon the report of this smaller committee, the Corporation recommended that the Reunion be held in 1915, and that the graduates themselves should take charge of its organization. After careful consideration and also after consulting with graduates in different parts of the country, October of that year was chosen as the time for the gathering. By that time it being considered probable that certain buildings on the new campus would be completed which would be of service for such an event. Unfortunately the outbreak of war upset all plans and a postponement was again necessary.

With the return of Peace, plans have once more been laid, and it has been definitely decided that the Reunion will take place in the autumn of 1921. This will coincide with the celebrations of McGill's Centenary. With this date in view, a committee of graduates resident in Montreal has been appointed with Brig.-Gen. Eric McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O. and bar, as chairman. Each province in the Dominion, and also Newfoundland and other parts of the British Empire, will be represented by a member on this committee. These representatives will be in touch with the graduate organization of their province or district and will plan out the campaign.

This Reunion will have special features. Not only will it include the centenary celebrations of our Alma Mater, but the graduates will tender their official welcome to Sir Auckland Geddes, the newly-appointed Principal of the University. The dates will be so arranged as to include the annual McGill-Varsity football game on the Percival Molson Stadium. Arrangements will also be made for holding a grand banquet; a reception, which will include inspection of the various buildings on the campus and the Stadium; a visit to Macdonald College, the Agricultural Department of the University; and also a conference or conferences at which the relation of graduates to the University will be discussed. It is expected also that a number of class dinners will be arranged by those more directly concerned.

This Reunion of the graduates of all faculties will be the first of its kind in the history of McGill University. Reunions of one faculty have been held, such as that wh ch took place in the spring of 1909, when Applied Science graduates from all parts of the country flocked back to Old McGill, revisiting their Alma Mater and renewing the memories of their college days. Previous to that event reunions had not been a part of the graduate activities of the University and only occasional reunions of individual classes were held. It is indeed time that a Reunion of all the graduates of the University should take place.



THE STADIUM

One of the interesting features of the Applied Science Reunion was the formal opening of the Macdonald Engineering Building. On the evening devoted to this ceremony the building was illuminated and tastefully decorated, the machinery in the laboratories and workshops was running, and regular classes were held shewing the exact nature of the instruction given. About a thousand guests took advantage of this opportunity of seeing the splendid building with classes in full swing. The tables had been removed from two of the large draughting rooms and a dance was held in one of these while in the other supper was served.

The program of this Reunion extended over a period of four days and was a most successful function in every respect. Hopes were expressed that this might be the forerunner of many future such events. It had brought together with one common impulse from far and wide the graduates of Applied Science of many years. It would seem as if a Reunion of the graduates of all faculties might bring into being that college spirit in the graduate body which forms so characteristic a part in the many other Universities of the English speaking world.

In June, 1911, the Faculty of Medicine, which had arranged for the formal opening of the New Medical Building to take place at the time of the conferring of degrees in Medicine and Dentistry, decided to utilize that occasion for the carrying out of a long contemplated plan for the reunion of the graduates of Medicine. The programme of this event extended over a period of two days, features of which were the class reunions and the clinics and demonstrations in hospitals and laboratories. In the latter part of the same week theCanadian Medical Association met in Montreal.

The Reunion Committee for 1921 are planning a number of meetings of a social nature for the graduates to be held from time to time. The purpose of these will be to promote interest in the Graduates' Society and to encourage a large attendance at the Reunion.

The publication and circulation of the McGILL NEWS will, it is hoped, re-awaken mutual interest among the graduates and thus contribute materially to the success of the Reunion.

AN APPOINTMENTS BUREAU FOR McGILL MEN

THE Graduates' Society proposes to constitute a "McGill University Appointments Bureau" for the purpose of assisting McGill men to obtain employment after they have left the University and to meet the growing demand from Employers for Assistants who have had the advantage of a University training.

There is at McGill an increasing number of men who are anxious to take work outside the learned professions, and who appear to be qualified for such work, either by the possession of general ability, or by interest in subjects closely connected with business and administration. In some of these subjects the University has provided or is providing instruction.

The Appointments Committee will include on the one hand, representatives from each Faculty in the University, and on the other, persons of standing who are conversant with the world of affairs outside the University. The function of faculty representatives will be to keep themselves informed of the special qualifications of graduates and those about to graduate, in order that they may be able to recommend the right persons for the positions they are qualified to fill.

It will be the duty of the Committee to collect and distribute information respecting appointments which may be appropriately filled by members of the University, and to establish and organize means of communication between candidates for such appointments and the persons or bodies making the appointments.

It is not proposed to charge any fee or commission, either to employer or employed, on account of appointments obtained through the Agency of the Committee. It is possible, however, that a small and uniform registration fee to cover expenses will be charged to candidates for the privilege of placing and retaining their names on the Registers.

Suggestions from Graduates are invited as to the operation of the bureau. All correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary of the Graduates' Society, McGill University.

J. K. L. ROSS

THE NEW GYMNASIUM

Undergrads and their Activities

THE opening of the 1919–20 session at McGill marked the renewal of every form of undergraduate activity. The various clubs, both social and literary, connected with the University, a number of which were totally extinct during the past four years, again came into existence and to-day are a very potent influence in the maintenance of what is so often referred to as college spirit.

The whole atmosphere is in fact changed. The wheels which revolved wi h such military-like precision and regularity are turning in the opposite direction and this session the student goes about in much the same manner as in the old days. Books are thrown aside not for the uniform but for the gridiron togs and the tuxedo, and even to-day with the session scarcely begun, many are prophesying a red letter year for Old McGill.

THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL

President, W. C. NICHOLSON
Vice-President, E. S. MILLS *Secretary*, J. A. LALANNE

Last year the Council suffered a severe loss in the death of the efficient secretary, Howard Melville. Due to the untiring efforts of Ross Laing, the President, things were gradually straightened out, and this spring were taken over by J. A. Lalanne, who, after returning from four years of active service in France, completed his Arts course and received his degree with 1919.

"Billy" Nicholson, a popular choice as president, has expended time and energy to the end that student affairs are organized as never before.

This autumn a complete cafeteria was installed in the old dining room of the Union and its popularity with the student body is now evident. The Council have taken over and now run the entire Union building. This is a big undertaking but the results will no doubt justify it.

At the semi-annual meeting held about a fortnight ago the financial statement for the past year was read and approved. Most activities showed a deficit, which was largely due to the conditions brought about by the epidemic of influenza. Those showing excess revenue were: Swimming Club, $47.93; *McGill Daily*, $511.48.

The initial dance under the auspices of the Council was a great success, nearly 450 students having availed themselves of this opportunity to spend a social evening. The programme for the winter includes four more informal dances and two formal, both of which will be held after Christmas.

THE UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETIES

Presidents:

Arts, C. H. ADAIR Science, L. H. MAHAFFEY
Medicine, J. McDOUGALL Law, M. VERSAILLES

IN every faculty much activity has been manifest. Programmes including smokers and banquets are being arranged, a smoker having already been given by the Arts executive in the Union. This proved more popular amongst the new men than ever before. Probably the greatest hit with the men of the first two years was in the arranging of a "rush." Such an affair was last year banned by the Committee on Morals and Discipline, and it was thought that the ancient custom would be dropped altogether. However a modified form met with approval, and was sanctioned by the Committee. It took place at the Stadium and resulted in a general victory for the more strategic sophomores.

THE McGILL DAILY

President, E. S. MILLS
Editor, A. I. SMITH *Managing Editor*, J. N. PETERSEN

The record of the "*Daily*" is singular. With war came the elimination of many college dailies all over this continent, but due to the efforts of a few men now graduates, the daily edition here was maintained. Last year it was felt that the work carried on was underestimated by the Council and a movement was instituted for the purpose of giving the *Daily* representation on the Council. The matter was brought before a special meeting and unanimously approved of by the student body. Accordingly the constitution of the Society was modified to include on the executive the president of the *Daily*, who is chosen from among the active members of the staff.

This summer extensive alterations were made in the editorial rooms in the basement of the Union. The floor space was doubled and an office for the editor and president built. In addition new furniture, including desks and typewriters, were purchased to replace the old and worn out ones.

The circulation is far in excess of that of other years. Three thousand copies are now printed daily and of these over two hundred go to Macdonald. It was felt that this large department of the University should have some place in the staff, and after some opposition on their part, the plan was given a try. It "made a hit," so to speak, and it is hoped that next year will see universal subscription at "Mac."

THE CANADIAN CLUB

For several years the Canadian Club has been allied to the Literary and Debating Society, but this autumn it was thought that both clubs could carry on better alone. Acting Principal Adams, who has always been an ardent supporter, spoke before a meeting of the student body a short while ago on behalf of the Club. His proposal was immediately taken up and the officers were duly elected. They are:

Honorary President.....DR F. D. ADAMS
President.....C. H. ADAIR
Secretary.....A. TERROUX

In addition, Dr. Adams promised to secure Sir Geo. Foster to address the initial meeting. A number of other prominent speakers of national fame have been "booked" to speak later in the season, so the success of the club is practically assured.

THE LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

President, J. FARTHING *Secretary*, F. PETERSON

This society has always been a popular one at McGill, and its activities have been supported even when others were forced to give up altogether. Debates have been well attended, and an ambitious programme is to follow the close of the football season.

Views taken at the Re-union, August, 1919

Macdonald College

THE Macdonald College Agricultural Alumni Association welcome this new and important opportunity of coming into closer relationship with the other graduates of McGill University. The publication of such a magazine as the *McGill News* will prove of great assistance towards increasing that feeling of unity which has perhaps been lacking in the past, owing, in some measure, to our somewhat recent organization and also to the fact that we have been students of a faculty somewhat removed from the others.

THE FIRST REUNION OF AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES

The first reunion to be held since the first class graduated in 1911 was held at Macdonald College in August of this year. Plans had been made at other times to hold a gathering of the graduates, but the war prevented this.

Although the reunion was not attended by all the graduates, it was a greater success than was anticipated, both from a social and business point of view. Much important business was accomplished. The constitution was revised and the membership fee raised from fifteen dollars for life membership to twenty dollars. The annual fee was increased from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents. The first fee includes a life subscription to the Macdonald College Magazine and the latter provides the magazine for one year.

Preliminary steps were also taken toward the formation of a Society of Canadian Graduate Agriculturists. A committee was appointed to deal with this matter and to enter into conference with the other agricultural colleges concerned.

A fellowship memorial fund was also started in remembrance of our graduates who died while engaged in serving their country. Funds were also provided for a suitable memorial shield in recognition of these men.

Many other important resolutions were passed and other vital matters dealt with but space forbids their mention here.

The social activities were numerous and most enjoyable, including a picnic, dance, luncheon and banquet.

At the luncheon we had the pleasure of hearing Dr. James W. Robertson, former principal of the College. At the banquet, we had as special guests President L. S. Klinck of the University of British Columbia, Dean Moyse of McGill, our principal, Dr. F. C. Harrison, and Dean S. Laird of the School for Teachers, Macdonald College.

As a result of this reunion the association was placed upon a much stronger basis, the *esprit de corps* was greatly strengthened, and its ability to be of service to its members considerably increased.

Herewith are given some statistics in connection with the Agricultural Alumni which may prove of interest to other graduates of McGill.

Total number of graduates to date	135
Total number of women graduates	2
Graduates married	59
Graduates married to Macdonald College Students	23
Graduate enlistment	53
Graduates died on active service	6
Graduates deceased from other causes	2

Between reunions the business in connection with the affairs of the Association is carried on by an executive committee composed of a secretary from each graduating class. These men co-operate with the general secretary, who is also the treasurer of the Association. By adopting this system it has been possible to keep fairly well in touch with all the members and to carry out any necessary business in an efficient manner.

The general secretary at the present time is J. Egbert McOuat, Macdonald College, P.O., Que. Anyone desiring infomation about the Association or wishing to make enquiries about its members should write to him.

McGILL WON HARRIER RACE

Another intercollegiate championship fell to McGill on November 15, when the harrier team defeated the cross-country runners of Toronto, Queens, and R.M.C. Queens were quite outclassed, but the other three teams put up a pretty fight. Points are given according to the position in which each runner finishes, so that the lowest total wins the event. McGill, with first, third, seventh, and twelfth places had twenty-three points, while Varsity was second with men in second, fourth, eighth and eleventh places, totalling twenty-five, R.M.C. had thirty points against them, while the Queens team finished in a bunch in the last four places. Antliff, who won the race for McGill won out by greater staying power, as he was bunched with Leigh of Toronto and Hamilton of McGill until almost the end, when he pulled to the front. Less than thirty years separated these three runners, the Toronto man getting the second place.

WOMEN AT McGILL

IT is nearly fifty years since a movement was started in Montreal to provide higher education for women. At a meeting of citizens convened in the early part of the year 1870 by the Board of Governors of McGill University for the purpose of soliciting additional endowments, a resolution was moved by the Rev. Dr. Wilkes, and unanimously adopted, to the effect that the university should at as early a date as possible, extend its benefits to women. No special endowments for the purpose were at that time offered, nor were there any applicants for admission, but a movement was soon after started which played a very important part in removing existing prejudices and paving the way for the first women students who were admitted to the Arts Faculty. Principal Dawson during a visit to England in the summer of 1870 collected information which resulted in the establishment in Montreal the following year the Ladies' Educational Association. The first president was Mrs. Molson and the Recording Secretary, Mrs. Simpson, afterwards the first Principal of the Girls' High School. The classes opened in October, 1871, with an introductory lecture by Principal Dawson, entitled "Thoughts on the Higher Education of Women." Now that the subject has passed out of the controversial stage, it is interesting to read the peroration of his address: "It is not unmeet, therefore that I should aim by every argument to enforce the idea that, as high culture and profound scholarship interfere in no degree with man's fitness for the roughest and most prosaic duties; but rather that the cultivated intellect quickens into renewed vigour every inferior power; so it is with woman also. The development of her highest faculties, her powers of reasoning, her range of observation, and compass of knowledge will only make mind and hand work together the more promptly, in obedience to every tender impulse and every voice of duty." That such a plea was needed fifty years ago, is very evident when it could be said in the same address: "The prevalent tone of the feminine mind has come to be proverbially feeble. Men smile at women's logic and think it quite out of place to discuss any of the graver or deeper questions of practical science or business in her presence, and a woman of any power and culture is pointed at as a strong-minded woman or a blue-stocking, even by the poor fools who feel their own inferiority, or who cannot appreciate the value of pursuits which they do not understand. It is time that such false notions were at an end, and the effort which is now being inaugurated will, I hope, tend directly to this, in so far as Montreal is concerned." The first report of the Ladies' Educational Association shows a membership of some 175 prominent Montreal ladies. Each member was entitled to a ticket of admission for herself and one student. The lectures were held first in the rooms of the Natural History Society's Building, still standing at the corner of University and Cathcart Streets, and afterwards in the Synod Hall. The number of students ranged from 38 to 82, besides "Lady Auditors," and certificates were granted on the results of regular examinations.

The lectures of the first session consisted of three courses; 20 lectures on French Literature by Professor Darey; 20 on English Language and Literature by Rev. Prof. Cornish; 20 on Natural Philosophy by Dr. Sterry Hunt, with an additional course on Mineralogy by Principal Dawson, and two special lectures by Professor Goldwin Smith, who gave several complete courses in subsequent sessions. Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin became Patroness of the Association and was succeeded by Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, who in her reply to the address presented by the Association suggested that special attention should be given to the subject of Domestic Economy, "which properly lies at the root of the highest life of every true woman." It was perhaps in consequence of this suggestion that the following session saw the introduction of a course of lectures on Theoretical and Practical Cookery, the expenses of which were shared by the Protestant School Board. The demonstrations were given in the old High School, now known as the Fraser Institute, and were very popular. In connection with these demonstrations, a course of lectures on the Physiology of Nutrition was given by no less famous a man than Dr. Wm. Osler. His letter accompanying the results of his examination, contains the following appreciative words: "I must express my gratification at the exceedingly high average marks obtained by these candidates—higher than I am accustomed to in other examinations on the same subject."

The courses given under the auspices of the Ladies' Educational Association during its fourteen years' work, included in addition to those already mentioned the following subjects: Chemical and Physical Geology, Physiology, Mental Philosophy, Chronological Geology, Hygiene, Applied Logic, Architecture, Ancient History, Light, Sound, Zoology, Rhetoric, Early European History, Music (including History of Music and Harmony), Domestic Medicine, Surgery and Nursing, History of Spanish Discovery, Greek History and Literature, Structural and Systematic Botany, Early American History, Astronomy, Electricity, and Magnetism.

No record of this Association would be complete without some reference to Miss Helen Gairdner, who as permanent secretary, and later as Lady Superintendent of the Donalda Endowment and Secretary of the Royal Victoria College, has provided the women of McGill with a personal connecting link from the very inception of the movement to which they owe their recognition, to the present day.

About the time of the organization of the Ladies' Educational Association, two other movements bearing on the education of women originated. One was the foundation of a memorial fund by former pupils of Miss Hannah Willard Lyman, whose girls' school in Montreal was famous before she became Principal of Vassar. The income of this fund was to be used to found a scholarship or prize in a "College for Women" affiliated to the University, or in classes for women approved by it, and was offered by the Corporation to the Association in the form of prizes to be given annually to successful students. The second and more important movement was the establishment, in 1875, of the High School for Girls. In 1877 a certificate was given to students of the Association who had passed all the examinations for three years, as the first step towards a regular course. In 1880 the University by a special Regulation for the Higher Education of Women, gave the certificate of Senior Associate in Arts to one candidate, Miss Georgina Hunter. In 1882 the question of the admission of women to the Faculty of Arts was brought before the Corporation by Dr. Clark Murray, and was referred to a special committee; but the demand did not actually develop itself until 1884 when several pupils of the High School for Girls who had distinguished themselves in the examinations for Associate in Arts, Miss Rosalie McLea obtaining the first place, made formal application for admission to University privileges. The way in which this request was met was described as follows by Sir Wm. Dawson, in a lecture entitled "Thirty-eight years of Mc-

Gill." "At first the only resource seemed to be to appeal to the public for aid in this new departure, but at the moment when the difficulty pressed, Sir Donald A. Smith voluntarily came forward with an offer of $50,000 to provide separate classes in Arts for women for the first and second years, leaving the question of how their education was to be continued afterwards in abeyance. This generous offer was thankfully accepted by the University and thus our classes for women were commenced in 1884. Subsequently the same liberal benefactor increased his gift to $120,000 to continue the work over the third and fourth years, and besides contributed $4,000 annually in aid of sessional lectures, while the corporation, without hesitation, admitted the women to all the privileges of examinations and degrees." The Ladies' Educational Association was not discontinued until a year later, when the committee decided "that its existence was no longer a necessity, McGill having taken up the higher Education of Women." It can easily be seen from the reports of Corporation that the main factor which delayed the admission of women to the University was the stormy prejudices existing against co-education and the definite principle adopted from the first was that the regular lectures should be given separately to men and women, in all years, with exceptions in the case of certain courses in the 3rd and 4th years, and all Honour Courses.

The classes of the Donalda Special Course for Women were held at first in the Redpath Museum, which had been recently completed but when the Macdonald Engineering Building was erected they were transferred to the East wing of the Arts Building, left vacant by the removal of the Faculty of Applied Science. The writer can recall very vividly the eagerness and enthusiasm of the students who filled to overflowing the three small ill-ventilated dingy class-rooms of the old East wing. A tiny reading-room presented tempting opportunities, to an unusually large Freshman class, of asserting themselves at the expense of a small but domineering band of Sophomores. But our privileges had been but recently won, and were the more keenly appreciated and jealously guarded. We were too thankful to be tolerated at all within the University precincts to care if the snow silted in overhead through the skylight. We drew our gowns about us and found a practical use for the academic dress that is now almost obsolete. It required courage in those days to walk from the East wing to the Molson Hall, or the old Library below the Hall. It meant not only running the gauntlet of the men students who not yet accustomed to the intrusion of the feminine element greeted our appearance with the strains, long since forgotten of: "Hop along, Sister Mary," but also the risk of a gruff question from the Dean. Lack of space forbids further reminiscences. It must be mentioned, however, that the admission of women on equal terms with men was immediately justified and from the very first they made brilliant records.

A few words should be said here about the college societies which were founded during this period and which have played a very important part in the University life ever since. The Delta Sigma Society named in honour of Lord Strathcona, then Sir Donald Smith, is one of the oldest of all College Societies, being formed in 1884, just four years after the Undergraduates Literary and Debating Society. The Theodora Society, which afterwards became the Y.W.C.A. of McGill was formed in 1887, one year after the Y.M.C.A. of McGill. The Alumnae Society, founded almost as soon as there were any women graduates, has always been a potent factor in keeping the graduates in touch with each other and the University. Its long life of unbroken prosperity and activity may be traced directly to the fact that, from the very first, its aims were objective as well as subjective; and its members have always realized that in order to flourish, such an association must keep before it some definite social object. Before the modern cafeteria was thought of the Alumnae opened and maintained for many years, a lunch room for working women, planned on the lines of a cafeteria, where a wholesome meal could be obtained at cost price. As the needs of the District changed, the lunch room gave place to a neighbourhood club, which was the forerunner of the University Settlement.

In the year 1899, the ideal which had been set before the Corporation fifteen years before by Sir Wm. Dawson was attained and the Royal Victoria College opened, providing a residence for women and class rooms for such lectures, now chiefly those of the first year, as are given to the women separately. While the students still belong to

THE FIRST GRADUATING CLASS

Miss Eliza Cross (Mrs. Currie); Miss Martha Murphy (Mrs. Breithaupt); Miss Blanche Evans (Mrs. Yates); Miss Jane Palmer; Miss Grace Ritchie (Mrs. Ritchie England); Miss Alice Murray, Miss Georgina Hunter, Miss Donalda McFee.

the Faculty of Arts they enjoyed from that time, the advantages of more modern class-rooms, a gymnasium, Assembly Hall, reading-rooms, and a centre for social life such as can be provided only by a residence, in addition to the free use of the University Library, Museum, Laboratories, etc. The Royal Victoria College is under the direct superintendence of a resident warden, who is a member of the Faculty of Arts, and a small staff, many of whom have been graduates of McGill University, and whose work is not limited to the women's college, but is regulated entirely by the various departments of the Faculty and is part of the regular Arts Course, just as that of any other professors or lecturers.

The year of the opening of the Royal Victoria College saw also the inauguration of a Department of Music, in which students, men or women, can proceed to the Diploma of Licentiate in Music and the degree of Bachelor of Music. For several years a School of Physical Education, the only one in Canada, has been held in the Royal Victoria College. Two courses are provided: one for the training of Directors of Physical Education, and one in Massage and Remedial Gymnastics. In 1914 the first woman graduated in Law from McGill University and at present there are three taking the full undergraduate course. Although in 1910 the University conferred the Honorary Degree of M.D.C.S. on one of her most illustrious Alumnae it was not until 1917 that the Faculty

of Medicine was opened to women undergraduates. The terms on which they are admitted are not quite the same as those for men, a B.A. degree or two years in Arts being a pre-requisite. The latest records show that there are eight women taking the full course. The Faculty of Agriculture of Macdonald College and the new course in Arts leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce, are also open to women, and there is one woman student in the Department of Pharmacy. There is also a combined course of two years in Arts and two years at Macdonald College leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Household Science. The only department which has not yet opened its doors to women is the Faculty of Applied Science; possibly because no one has yet knocked with sufficient importunity.

To a careful observer it may seem that there are anomalies and inadequacies in this scheme of University life as it is at present constituted. When the college for women was founded, women were admitted only into the Arts Faculty, and the College, being part of that Faculty, extends its residential and social advantages only to students of the Faculty of Arts and the Conservatorium of Music. If the University is to attract women from outside Montreal to its other Departments or to give to the undergraduates of these departments the full advantages of college life; the present system will have to be materially altered. The remarkable increase in numbers this year, an increase of about 80% in the first year over last session, seems to indicate that another transition stage has been reached and that now as always we must advance if we are not to fall behind.

This question, however, is beyond the scope of the present article, the aim of which has been to sketch briefly the main steps by which women have won for themselves a share in the privileges and advantages of our great University, laying special emphasis on the early period, which, being less familiar, may prove of greater interest to the graduates and students of a later generation.

ELIZABETH A. IRWIN.

McGill Women's Union

THE McGill Women's Union was organized at the very beginning of the war at the suggestion of Mrs. Walter, who felt that the women of McGill should band themselves together to aid the men of McGill who were going overseas.

Lady Peterson was elected Honorary President, Mrs. J. S. Archibald, Mrs. F. D. Adams, and Mrs. H. S. Birkett, Honorary Vice-Presidents; Mrs. H. O. Keay, Secretary, and Mrs. A. McGoun, Treasurer. Mrs. H. Walter, the first President, was unfortunately obliged to resign on account of ill health, and was succeeded by Mrs. Howell and then by Mrs. J. B. Porter.

The Directors of Strathcona Hall most kindly put a large sunny room at their disposal, where they worked for two winters.

In the autumn of 1916, the McGill Women's Union decided to take up the work of making Sphagnum dressings and larger quarters were necessary. The question was, where could a suitable place be found? The Medical Faculty most generously filled the breach, granting the use of a spacious room and facilities for drying and storing the Sphagnum moss. The room was so large that part of it was screened off for the Sphagnum work and in the other part there was ample space for knitting machine, sewing machine and work lathes. The Union is most grateful to the Medical faculty and realizes that the work was much more successful and much pleasanter, on account of the delightful quarters provided.

Lady Gordon was in charge of the Sphagnum dressings, and under her management and with the help of a number of associate members excellent work was done.

In 1917 Sphagnum dressings were officially adopted by the Canadian Government. The McGill Sphagnum depot became the model work-room where varied types of dressings were made and tested and from which the Government accepted standard dressings. Sample dressings and instructions for making these were sent out from the work-rooms to all Sphagnum depots in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and also to the American Red Cross, when they took up the work. In addition to the larger numbers of samples and models which had to be most carefully prepared, some 25,000 dressings and pads were shipped overseas for hospital use. When the Government was equipping the Siberian Expedition, a hurry call for 50,000 Sphagnum dressings was sent out, and the order was filled in a surprisingly short time, some of the Sphagnum depots working day and night.

In 1917 Lady Gordon went to Washington. Mrs. Porter took charge of the Sphagnum work and Mrs. Ross became President. She was followed by Mrs. Moyse, who still holds the office. Mrs. Willey became Treasurer in 1915, but unfortunately broke down, Mrs. MacNaughton took over the Secretaryship for the last year. Mrs. McGoun, the Treasurer, is the only active officer who has worked during the entire time.

The McGill Women's Union raised $7,460. This money was spent to buy materials which were made up into garments worth many times the cost of the original flannels and wool.

In the early days a personal parcel was given to each McGill man going overseas—but when the number increased rapidly, this was found impracticable. Shirts, scarfs, socks, etc., were then sent to each unit where there were many McGill men. The University Companies, the 148th, the 5th Field Ambulance, McGill Battery, McGill Siege Draft, McGill Tank Company, were all helped in this way before leaving Canada. They were also followed up by weekly or fortnightly parcels during their time overseas. Occasional parcels were sent also to the McGill and

Mrs. E. Brown, Mrs. J. W. Ross, Mrs. J. B. Porter, Mrs. A. McGoun, Mrs. C. E. Moyse, Mrs. A. Willey.

Sorting Sphagnum Moss

other hospitals abroad and the Khaki convalescent hospitals at home.

The Union made:

6210 pairs of Socks	500 Pneumonia Jackets
1260 Caps	178 pairs of Wristlets
987 Flannel Shirts	150 Hospital Shirts
890 Pyjamas	100 Housewives
660 Scarves	

After Armistice many garments were made for the Child Refugees of France, and socks are still being made for Ste. Agathe and other Military Hospitals.

When the University Companies were living in Molson Hall, the Union supplied them with a piano, game tables and games. If possible a farewell tea or supper was given for each Company. There was a tea for the McGill Siege Draft but the McGill Battery unfortunately left before they could be entertained.

To raise money for all this work the Union arranged entertainments. The first two (for which thanks are due to Dr. Perrin) were concerts given by the Conservatorium Orchestra in the Victoria College Hall. The second concert was honoured by the patronage of H.R.H. Princess Patricia, who was especially interested in the work for the P.P.C.L.I. In 1917 Miss Ballon and Mrs. Notley kindly offered their services and a concert was given in the Ritz Carlton. In 1918 Dr. Adams was good enough to lecture for the Union at the Ritz Carlton

During the past two years of the war, Mrs. Lee wrote to each McGill man who was honoured or decorated whenever it was possible to get his address.

The McGill Women's Union hopes to continue to work for the students and for the McGill Memorial.

Sir William Peterson

(Continued from page 9)

University, Aberdeen University, Toronto University and Harvard University. He was made a C.M.G. in 1901, and a K.C.M.G. in 1915. In 1910 he was appointed chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. He was likewise called on from time to time to fill many important public offices.

This is not the time nor the place to attempt adequately to estimate the work of Sir William Peterson for McGill and hence for Canada's national life. Such an attempt is beyond the scope of this brief sketch. The work of a university in a stated period is like the work of an individual,—it can only be rightly and fairly judged after the lapse of years. Time alone must be the test. But it is obvious that in a long period of twenty-four years—one-quarter of the University's life—the Principal is in reality the University and the University is the Principal. From 1895 to 1919, then, it is not too much to say that McGill was William Peterson and William Peterson was McGill.

Although Sir William is a native of Edinburgh, his ancestors were dwellers in the Orkney Islands. He inherited the combined characteristics of the Norse and the Scot. Like that other famous son of the "gray castled city where the bells clash on a Sunday" he, too, was a "bonny fighter," whether the fight was for a closer Imperialism—on which he crossed swords with many of his Canadian friends, or for a larger academic freedom, or for a greater respect for the humanities in education, or for a deeper recognition of the place of a university in the development of the national life. There were many obstacles to overcome during his quarter of a century at McGill, but he met them and overcame them with courage and energy and wisdom. The McGill of to-day is not the McGill of twenty-five years ago. Its growth internal and external, its progress and the advance in its reputation have been great and almost unprecedented for a university. Among the external evidences of growth during Sir William Peterson's tenure of the Principalship are the McGill Union, the centre of student activities; the Conservatorium of Music, with courses leading to the degree of Bachelor and Doctor of Music; the establishment of a Department of Dentistry, now grown to the stature of a Faculty; the acquisition of the Joseph property at the south-west corner of the campus, where it is hoped the new Memorial Hall or Chapel will be built; the gift of the Molson and Law properties, consisting of 25 acres, the site of the Molson Stadium, and of the gymnasium and student residences of the future; the new Medical building; the establishment and development of the Graduate School; and, above all, the addition of Macdonald College with its vast acres at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, where the work of the Faculty of Agriculture, Household Science and the Training of Teachers is carried on. In these twenty-five years the number of students has more than doubled. Financially, too, there has been a change. In 1895 endowments amounted to $1,595,938.00, to-day they total $12,033,120.00; the income then was $203,471.26, to-day it is $995,342.64; the disbursements in that year were $184,154.24, last year they were $994,-724.14. These are visible evidences of progress. But the many new and improved courses and new departments, a greatly increased staff, and an ever-growing reputation at home and abroad must not be forgotten. Externally and internally the newer and greater McGill is a monument to the energy and determination of Sir William Peterson, McGill's Principal for twenty-four years.

On the 23rd of July, the day before Sir William Peterson sailed for England, he was waited on by a deputation consisting of representatives of the Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, Agriculture and Music, and of the executive offices of the University, when the presentation was made of an illuminated address and a motor rug lined with Canadian mink. The presentation was made by Acting-Principal Adams, and the address was read by Vice-Principal Moyse. The closing paragraph of the address will find an echo in the mind and heart of every son and daughter of McGill:

> "We pray that you may be restored to your wonted health, and we hope that you may for many years enjoy the well-earned rest that should be yours after the labours of a public life at once so arduous and so conspicuous."

CYRUS MACMILLAN.

COLONEL SCRIMGER, V.C.

THE War gave to Francis Alexander Caron Scrimger two possessions beyond price: the King's official recognition of his supreme gallantry, and a wife to are his fortunes.

Col. Scrimger graduated from McGill in 1905 and ted as an interne at the Royal Victoria Hospital for some me. He then obtained a position on the staff of Medical aculty of the University and began to specialize in rgery. In 1912 he joined the C.A.M.C., as a Lieutenant. e was appointed Medical Officer to the Montreal Heavy rigade of the Canadian Garri- n Artillery, and in the spring of 14 was promoted to the rank Captain.

On the outbreak of the war he ent to Valcartier as Medical fficer of the 14th Battalion oyal Montreal Regiment, ac- mpanying the First Contin- nt to England in this capacity. n Salisbury Plains he had the isfortune to develop a broncho- neumonia, and in consequence st his regimental appointment. n his recovery he was posted to o. 1 General Hospital and did ot cross to France with the 1st anadian Division. He succeed- l, however, in getting across the hannel a few weeks later and, by e exercise of his native wit, fected his official despatch to e Division which was then pre- aring to go into the line in front Ypres. His arrival at Divis- nal Headquarters did not take e form of an enthusiastic wel- ome, but after some reproaches r the irregularity of his proced- re, he was posted to the 2nd ield Ambulance.

COL. F. A. C. SCRIMGER, V.C.

The beginning of the Second attle of Ypres found him in harge of an Advanced Dressing Station at Wieltje, but venty-four hours later he was re-posted to his old Bat- lion. Almost at once he found himself by force of cir- umstances in the position of senior Medical Officer to the rd Brigade. As such he had not only a clearer realization an most of the Medical Officers in the Division of the ature and extent of the Boche attack, but also an op por- unity to demonstrate his own personal quality.

His absolute devotion to duty, his complete disregard danger, and his entire self-forgetfulness when there was ork in hand, made a very great impression upon all with hom he was brought into contact. The arrangements for e wounded he effected on his own responsibility resulted the collection and evacuation of many men who might herwise have suffered a different fate. Many things he ccomplished to win distinction, but of these the most out- anding was the manner in which under very heavy shell re he removed Captain (now Brigadier-General) E. F. IcDonald, who had been severely wounded, from a build- g that had been used as a Regimental Aid Post.

The *London Gazette* described his conduct in this con- ection as follows: "Awarded the Victoria Cross. 'On the fternoon 25th April, 1915, in the neighbourhood of pres, when in charge of an advanced dressing station in some farm buildings, which were being heavily shelled by the enemy, he directed under heavy fire the removal of the wounded, and he himself carried a wounded officer out of a stable in search of a place of greater safety. When he was unable alone to carry this officer further, he remained with him under fire till help could be obtained. During the very heavy fighting between 22nd and 25th April, Capt. Scrimger displayed continuously day and night the greatest devotion to his duty among the wounded at the front."

After this award Scrimger, V.C., continued on duty in France till the following February. He then had the misfortune to get a badly infected finger which finally required to be amputated. His illness resulted in his being evacuated. He was assigned on his recovery to duty of various kinds in England until March, 1917, when he returned to France as one of the Surgeons to No. 3 Canadian C.C.S., and was promoted to the rank of Major.

In this position he shared in the surgical work which resulted from the operations in front of Ypres of the 5th and 2nd Armies during the Summer and Autumn of 1917. At the Casualty Clearing Station the work was incessant. The stream of patients through the operating rooms never ceased. The surgical staff was divided into day and night shifts of twelve hours each, and in addition to the actual work of operating, each surgeon was responsible for the after care of his patients. By the Autumn the Surgical teams of all the C.C.S.'s in the northern area were thoroughly fatigued, but "Scrim." was always ready for an extra task and his devotion to his patients was marked even among his thoroughly conscientious fellow-surgeons.

After the Canadian Corps had crowned the season's fighting by the capture of Passchendaele the pressure of surgical work lessened at the clearing stations. The surgeons enjoyed a well earned relaxation. Leave was largely sought after and rearrangements of officer personnel were undertaken by the authorities in London.

In December, 1917, Scrimger was appointed to be Senior Surgeon at the Clearing Station. He undertook the duties of the position with enthusiasm and in their performance he exhibited again an exceptional degree of thoroughness and conscientiousness. As the winter set in the amount of surgical work became still less and the staff of the C.C.S. had for the first time in many months some opportunities for play. Among other amusements a farcial comedy, called "Jane," was staged under the able management of the C.O.'s batman in which the part of the heroine was most effectively played by Nursing Sister Carpenter, R.R.C.

It will always remain a matter of doubt whether the lure of the footlights added to an admiration already kindled by her efficient work as his assistant in the operating room, but it is a matter of record that by the time the

Germans made their last desperate bid for Victory. Scrimger was no longer the single-hearted devotee at the shrine of science that he had been throughout the summer. His fellow-officers, though ignorant of the cause, levelled at him pointed accusations that he was becoming almost human. He had so far modified his habits as to become a regular visitor at the weekly dances in the Sisters' Mess.

The great German attack in 1918 began on March 22nd, and on the 23rd urgent orders were received to the effect that a "Surgical Team" was to be sent to the 5th Army Area east of Amiens. These "Teams" had been instituted the previous year. They consisted of a Surgeon, a nursing sister assistant, and anaesthetist, two operating room orderlies and a batman. Every C.C.S. had to have two or three of them ready for despatch at a moment's notice to reinforce other C.C.S.'s in whose areas heavy fighting was in progress. The team had to take with it a certain amount of surgical equipment in addition to the personal baggage of its members.

When the order was received the situation was discussed with Scrimger, who immediately insisted that under the circumstances he and his team, which consisted of Nursing Sister Carpenter, Capt. Lyall of Winnipeg, and the necessary orderlies, should inevitably be selected. After some consideration his opinion was agreed to and the team set out in two motor ambulances about 7 p.m. They reached an Imperial C.C.S. at Roye after an all-night journey and went to work at once.

As will be remembered the Germans continued their advance without appreciable check and before long Roye with its two Clearing Stations found itself occupying an advanced position in respect to the "line" instead of the rearward situation it held when the battle opened. After three days of practically continuous work, in a Station swamped with casualties and therefore with its interior economy badly disarranged and the Boche constantly reported to be coming nearer and nearer, the Nursing Sisters were evacuated. Miss Carpenter left her work with the greatest reluctance, but the order left her no choice, and its emphatic repetition by her own chief lessened her feeling that she was deserting her post.

Very soon after the departure of the Sisters the Clearing Station found itself no longer able to continue with its usual routine and the work took on more and more the character of a Dressing Station. Patients were cleaned up, dressed, fed, and evacuated to hospitals further back. At the end of Scrimger's fourth day the wounded were being carried in directly from the "line," such as it was, for the Clearing Stations were the most advanced medical units in operation. The Germans were but a few miles east of Roye and the incoming patients stated that there were practically no troops to prevent their further progress. It was therefore decided that all the patients at the Stations must be immediately evacuated, and this was accomplished largely be means of two empty ammunition trains moving westward, the last on the line.

There remained, however, about two hundred patients whose condition was such that they could not withstand the hardships of this mode of transport. Urgent messages were sent to Army Headquarters asking that ambulances be provided immediately for the evacuation of these men. A convoy arrived about 2 a.m. and removed most of the patients, but it could not accommodate all, so that between thirty and forty had to await a further supply of cars. The staffs of the two Clearing Stations then evacuated their camps and marched off eastward, leaving a small party behind to care for the remaining patients.

Characteristically, Scrimger stayed with this party and his team stayed with him. When day broke the thin scattered line of machine gunners, which composed the Allied defending force, could be seen from the hospital grounds in action against the advancing enemy. The party decided that unless rapid action were taken by the army authorities in the matter of supplying more ambulances they would inevitably be taken prisoner. The machine gunners were gradually falling back upon Roye and an occasional enemy bullet whistled into the village.

At about 9.30 in the morning ten ambulances arrived at top speed; the patients were carefully loaded into them; a last look was taken around the tents in which all the equipment of every kind remained, and the Canadian teams set out towards the West and safety, wheeling along the equipment with which it had arrived, the only material salvaged from the C.C.S.

They marched altogether about 40 miles, but their journey was twice interrupted by spells of professional work in impromptu hospitals. Finally they found themselves about 15 miles south and west of Amiens, and there they remained at work until the 5th Army medical services were reorganized. They had lost all their personal belongings but they had kept possession of the operating outfit.

Meanwhile Miss Carpenter had been sent first to a British Base Hospital and later to No. 3 Can. General Hospital at Boulogne. The whole team joined forces at Boulogne early in April and returned to No. 3, C.C.S. The engagement of Major Scrimger, V.C., to Nursing Sister Carpenter, R.R.C., was publicly announced a few days later.

Until the Battle of Amiens there was but little work at the Clearing Station which was then situated in a beautiful little valley near Frevent. The countryside was blooming in the early summer sunshine and many attractive walks were taken by all ranks in spare moments. Work began again in earnest, however, when the Canadian Corps made its wonderful advance on the south bank of the Somme. The pressure was not long continued, and in September Scrimger got leave to England and married Miss Carpenter, who had obtained her discharge from the army earlier in the summer. At the end of his leave he returned to France as Chief Surgeon at No. 3 Canadian General Hospital and was promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel. He remained in this position until the Canadian forces were withdrawn from France.

Lieut.-Colonel Scrimger, V.C., was finally discharged from the army in May of this year, having completed four years and nine months of service, having won the Victoria Cross, having impressed all with whom he came into contact with his ability and his absolute devotion to duty, and having contracted a matrimonial alliance than which none could have had its origin in stranger surroundings, nor could give greater promise for future happiness.

UNIVERSITY CLUB OF VANCOUVER

It will be of interest to all McGill Graduates to know that when they visit Vancouver the privileges of the Vancouver University Club, corner of Hounsby and Dunsmuir Streets, are extended to them through the courtesy of the members of that Club. Graduates may become temporary members for a period of two weeks, upon formal application at the office of the Club; they are also granted the privilege of having their mail addressed care of the Club.

Graduates generally will greatly appreciate the kindness and courtesy of the members in extending this favour to them.

GRADUATES FROM COAST TO COAST

"RED" MULOCK, AIRMAN EXTRAORDINARY

COLONEL REDFORD H. MULOCK, D.S.O. and bar, Legion of Honour, is his official title, but it is as "Red" Mulock that he is best known to McGill men and to the members of the Royal Air Force with whom he was associated for so many months overseas. A writer in an English periodical of recent appearance has styled "Red" "the most constructive airman Canada has produced," and said a great many more kind things about him which few McGill men acquainted with this intrepid airman will be disposed to deny.

The word "intrepid" is used above in its literal sense, not as the hackneyed phrase of the daily press. For Colonel Mulock, although in the later days of the war an administrative officer, won his spurs, and a few decorations as well, as a fighting pilot, and was he not selected, from among all other British airmen, to command the squadron which was to bomb Berlin? These are but a few of the accomplishments of this gentleman, which entitle him to leading rank among Britain's air fighters, and which go to show that he is by no means a "prenez-garde" fighter, but an airman worthy of all the lavish praise that has been bestowed upon him.

By temperament and inclination, Colonel Mulock is admirably suited to the rôle he played in the war. He abounds in the necessary qualification of "pep," is afraid of nothing, and no person, and possesses the good judgment and training which enabled him to hold one of the big "jobs" in the Air Force. His square jaw denotes him the possessor of a determination to see everything through which he starts, while his humorous eyes and his bushy, sandy hair show why he has been so popular. He belongs to the mining-camp type of engineers—a person capable of doing big things in a big and most satisfactory way. Very few problems which he found himself called upon to face during the war remained unsolved.

Colonel Mulock, a graduate of Science '09, was one of the first to "sign up" as a citizen soldier in 1914. His rapidly-acquired knowledge of artillery enabled him to become sergeant-major of a Winnipeg battery by the time the First Division left Valcartier. He survived the mud of Salisbury Plain and then came a transfer to the Royal Naval Air Service.

Few Canadians had at that time joined the service which soon afterwards became so popular with them. Mulock was, indeed, one of the first from this country to take up flying work overseas. Into this he threw the same energies and the same indomitable spirit which characterized his efforts at the University, and his work in civil life. The year 1915 saw him a full-fledged pilot at Dunkirk, where his services rapidly won for him promotion and eventually distinction. Of the R.N.A.S. men who made Dunkirk their headquarters, Mulock was one of the most conspicuous by his gallantry and organizing ability. Of his work there the official citation of the Distinguished Service Order awarded him, will convey adequate indication: "He has displayed indefatigable zeal and energy. He has on several occasions engaged hostile aeroplanes and seaplanes and attacked submarines, and has carried out attacks on enemy air stations and made long distance reconnaisance." Unlike some of these citations, every work of the foregoing is true and a whole lot more might be said about Mulock's work at Dunkirk.

When the 27th Group, Royal Air Force, was formed for the purpose of bombing Berlin and other enemy centres, the duties of organizing and commanding it fell upon Mulock. He well upheld the trust imposed upon him and only the signing of the armistice prevented him from carrying out the cherished dream of nearly all British airmen—the forcing upon the people of the German capital the same dose of medicine which London and Paris had received. It was a stupendous task with which Mulock was faced. The machines with which the raid was to be carried out were not received by him until the end of October, 1918, yet through dint of the hardest work, the group was almost ready for action when the armistice came. Those who know Mulock will readily agree that that circumstance and that alone saved the German capital.

During the period of demobilization, Mulock rendered service to the Air Ministry in keeping with his general record. Threatened strikes at aerodromes through delay in demobilization developed an ugly situation which Colonel Mulock was personally asked to take in hand in his own way. How well he met the situation is evident from official records.

Just now it is a question whether Colonel Mulock will be retained by the Air Force or whether he can be persuaded to become connected with the Canadian organization. It is manifestly clear from his overseas record that, if Canada does not secure the services of Mulock, the country will be the loser of one of the shrewdest flying men of Britain, a man who justifies in every essential the title which has been given him at the head of this article—"Airman Extraordinary."

SEEING THE TRENCHES AT FIFTY

HE WAS peacefully fishing on the bank of a stream in Northern Ontario. Every now and then his float would bob down in the dark water and after a brief struggle another "gold eye" would flop helplessly on the bank beside him. The idea of publicity did not appeal to him, mainly because he did not like it, but partly because the fish were biting.

Quiet and thick-set, the lines of his face hinting at reserves of will power, Dr. James A. Buchan, Vet. '94, looks an unusual man, and his record bears this out. In spite of the fact that he was almost 50 years of age when the war broke out, Dr. Buchan fought his way into the army and to service with the 10th Battalion Scottish Rifles, in the front line. With the latter unit he fought through the long, hard winter of '15-'16, until Loos, when he was wounded. Few men of his years can boast of having seen service in the ranks and still fewer have given up commissions and "cushy" jobs in Blighty to serve as a private in the front line, but Dr. Buchan is a real fighter.

Born near L'Orignal, Ont., on February 9, 1866, Dr. Buchan spent most of his life prior to the war in that vicinity. On returning, he found his health much impaired as the result of his injuries, and has been spending some time in Northern Ontario recuperating. "I don't know what you want to get my story for," he said to a newspaperman recently. "It isn't as if I enlisted for patriotism or a sense of duty or anything like that. I simply wanted to see the war, and even if I had known what was going to happen I would have still gone. I've always gone everywhere when there was anything going on. I was in

the Klondyke in '98, and in Cobalt and Porcupine when they opened up. Just curiosity, that's all.

"As soon as the war broke out my wife said to me: 'Well, I suppose you'll manage to get there somehow'. And I did. They turned me down for the battalion they were raising around my home town. They all knew my age too well down there. I was fifty-three last February. I went over to England in January, 1915, and got a commission in the Army Veterinary Corps. They detailed me to Woolwich and I saw that I was booked to wander around a stable in England for duration unless I got out. I never was cut out for an officer anyway. You weren't supposed ever to speak to a man in that outfit except to give an order and I didn't like it, so I went to the colonel and tried to resign. My resignation was refused, so I just went A.W.L. one day a week for three weeks and tried again. This time they accepted my resignation. Then I tried to enlist, but the recruiting officer laughed when I gave my age as 37. This was in May, 1915. A couple of weeks later there was another urgent call for men, and this time I got through. When they noticed my name they let me transfer to the Scottish Rifles. I had enlisted in the London Fusiliers. We trained up in the north of Scotland till we went to France in September, 1915.

"Everybody knows what France was like. The only big battle I was in was Loos. That cost a lot, but it was part of the price we paid to learn. Less than 200 men of our battalion answered the roll after that show, but I didn't get a scratch. I got mine in June, 1916. I was walking up and down the trench during a bombardment, trying to keep my nerve up, when a shell lit very close and buried me up to my shoulders. I dug myself out and carried on for the rest of the day, but next morning my whole right side was very stiff and the M.O. sent me down the line. They told me that the concussion had broken a blood vessel in my head and caused paralysis in my right arm and side.

"I was six months in King's hospital in London before I got my discharge as unfit for further service and my family didn't know I was on my way home when I walked in on them.

"I started to work in Toronto, but I kept getting worse and worse. Sometimes my right leg would go back on me and I would fall like a log. I got so thin that a man could stretch his fingers right around my arm. Before the war I weighed 160 pounds, and I was down to 113 when first I came north. The last time I was weighed I went 145, and you can't get your hand around my arm now," concluded Dr. Buchan, triumphantly. Truly, the unusual story of an unusual man.

"DOC" McALPINE, M.P.P.

FELLOW-GRADS., a word or two about our representative in the Ontario legislature, Dr. Donald McAlpine, M.P.P., Vet. '94. Before the recent general election in the neighbouring province, his name was little heard outside the town where he resides; now, it is one to conjure with in Eastern Ontario politics by reason of his notable victory in a riding which had returned a member of opposing policital views in half a dozen consecutive elections.

"Doc" (he is universally known by this appellation) looks anything but the successful public man. As big-hearted as he is physically big, he was up to a few months ago content to pursue the peaceful occupation of a rural veterinary, untroubled by the cares of public life and having no aspirations or inclinations for such, yet popular beyond measure with hundreds of his fellow-citizens. So surprising are political developments that he now finds himself member-elect, by a majority larger than ever before recorded, of one of the most prosperous and influential constituencies in the eastern part of the province. Yet he continues to wear a rather decrepit peaked cap *a la Beatty* and to travel the country roads in his beloved Ford.

A quiet, genial, rotund person, of sturdy Scottish stock, well-read, yet desirous of anything but the limelight, extremely modest and shy when ladies are present (he is still a bachelor), Dr. McAlpine never entertained a thought of a public career. Had he permitted himself to engage in any such lofty contemplation, he would no doubt have brushed it aside as impracticable, in view of the political leanings of the people of the riding and of his own pronounced Liberal views. When representations were first made to him that he should become a candidate, "Doc" was dumbfounded. He had never made a public speech in his life, much less had he ever allowed himself to go before an all-too-critical electorate or even to take any active part in a campaign. Persuasion, however, led him finally to accede to the wishes of his friends and to offer himself, as he believed, as the Liberal sacrifice on the political altar.

Dr. McAlpine's opponent was an old hand at the game, a shrewd politician, a capable speaker, a man popular with the lady-voters, and apparently a candidate who possessed the confidence of the rank and file of the constituency he had long represented. There were no outward indications to point to the result being in any wise different from that in previous contests. While his opponent made striking appeals in the different Orange halls and school houses throughout the riding, the Doctor could muster sufficient courage to utter in reply only a few commonplaces, his remarks being almost indistinguishable by reason of his stage-fright. He was not, however, lacking in support. A strong organization, stronger than he believed, was built up in support of his candidature, and speakers toured the countryside discussing the issues of the campaign and advocating his return. The fight waxed warm and furious, yet Dr. McAlpine continued to answer his calls from the country and confined his electioneering almost entirely to canvassing. Some of his supporters were in despair, yet their candidate said nothing. He played his cards as carefully as he was able, and awaited the result.

The result was more surprising than even the Doctor's most optimistic supporter had fondly imagined. The Conservative standard-bearer was overwhelmed and Dr. McAlpine had redeemed the riding of Brockville by a majority of 1,115. This astounding turn-over had been brought about by the candidate's personal popularity, by the loyal backing of his organization, and by dissatisfaction with the powers-that-were.

When some of the Doctor's friends looked for the member-elect on election night so that he might be acclaimed with all the enthusiasm a torch-light gathering could muster, where do you think they found him? Not at the Liberal headquarters anxiously awaiting the returns from the polls, not in his office nervously pacing the floor, but in his garage, under his flivver in his oldest suit of clothes, tinkering with the machine so that he might minister to a sick cow on the morrow! Inexplicable? Well, that's Doc."

Carl D. Sawyer, M.D., a graduate of 1908, has relinquished his position as pathologist to the Rhode Island Hospital and is now engaged in private practice at Providence, R.I.

Wm. E. Murphy, Sci. 1902, is Industrial Engineer of the power sales of the Minneapolis General Electric Company.

HOW BRAVE TRAVERS LUCAS DIED

MUCH has been said (and written) concerning the exploits which won the Victoria Cross for Major F. A. C. Scrimger, Arts '01, Med. '05, and for the late Lance-Corporal Fred Fisher, Sci. '16, but less is known of the gallantry of the late Major F. Travers Lucas, Sci. '04, of the 54th Canadian Battalion, which won for him recommendation for that highest of all British military honours and also the admiration of the German commandant on the front where he was killed.

It all happened in the course of an attack by the Canadians upon the German line at Vimy on March 1, 1917, an attack made in the face of heavy enemy resistance, and resulting in failure and in heavy losses. Major Lucas was only one of several officers of the battalion, the Colonel included, who fell in action at the time, but his gallantry was so outstanding that it won for him the praise of not only those Canadians who were permitted to survive but also of the German officers. This was voiced at an armistice arranged following the attack in order that the dead might be properly buried.

Major Lucas had previously proved himself a thoroughly capable and most resourceful officer. A graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, as well as of McGill, he was engineer in charge of the Grand Trunk Pacific terminals at Prince Rupert, B.C., prior to the war. In June, 1915, he enlisted in the 54th Battalion at Vernon, B.C., and in August, 1916, reached France. On October 26, 1916, he was wounded at Regina Trench and by January, 1917, was physically fit to rejoin his battalion.

Of the death of Major Lucas, the adjutant of his battalion wrote:

"He led his men with the utmost gallantry in this very fierce attack and was twice wounded and continued to lead his men until shot dead at the German wire. His whole conduct in this action was so heroic that the German commander opposite to us sent a special message of condolence in the loss of this fine officer and praised his coolness and courage."

Concerning the armistice arranged subsequently to the engagement, a sergeant of the 102nd Battalion wrote:

"The German officers were very loud in their praise of Major Lucas. They asked all kinds of questions about him, if he were married, etc., and said it was a shame to have such a man killed. Apparently he was shot and knocked down three or four times and every time he got up and contined on over until he fell dead over the wires at the German trenches."

Major Lucas was born in Hamilton, Ont., in 1883, the son of the late R. A. Lucas and of Mrs. Lucas, "Rowanhurst," Hamilton, and was graduated in third place at R.M.C. He won numerous academic honours there and at McGill and in addition was famed as an athlete, particularly as an international cricketer.

HON. GERALD WHITE, SENATOR

COLONEL THE HON. GERALD V. WHITE, Sci. '01, who has been appointed to the Senate, is one of the youngest men to sit in that august body since its inception and, his friends believe, will prove one of the brainiest additions to it in recent years.

Colonel White is equipped with all the qualifications of a successful public man and during his period in the House of Commons as conservative member for North Renfrew, showed himself the possessor of that desirable quality—"pep"—which more than one student of Canadian public affairs has declared to be sadly lacking in the make-up of the Upper Chamber. Combined with this he has the attributes of sound judgment and executive ability. In addition, he is immensely popular in his native town of Pembroke, Ont., and vicinity.

Colonel White undoubtedly inherits his aptitude for things political from his father, the last Hon. Peter White, P.C., speaker of the House of Commons. He is only in his 41st year, but has already made his mark in more directions than one. After passing through the Pembroke public and high schools, he entered the Faculty of Applied Science at McGill and took his degree in Mining Engineering in 1901. Thereafter he served as assistant in the development of an iron property in British Columbia and later as an assistant with the Dominion Iron and Steel Company in Cape Breton. Subsequently, he became engrossed in business affairs in the Upper Ottawa Valley, in addition to sitting, from 1906 to 1917, for North Renfrew in the House of Commons.

In military matters, Colonel White has been since youth, actively interested. He rose to the rank of Captain in the 42nd Lanark and Renfrew Regiment before forming a Forestry Battalion for overseas service in 1916. Later he served with distinction on the administrative staff of the Canadian Forestry Corps and was regarded as one of the most valuable officers in this important branch of the service.

ON THE AFGHAN BATTLEFRONT

WHEN George K. Hannah, Arts '11, returns to his home in Montreal shortly, after over four years active service abroad, he will have an exceptionally interesting story to tell. As he was an active and promising newspaperman before the war, it is to be presumed and hoped that he will make his experiences public, preferably through the columns of the *McGill News*.

Hundreds of graduates served on the firing line in France and Belgium, but few were privileged to take part in operations in other theatres of war. In this small group Mr. Hannah belongs. Incidentally, he has held rank in the artillery, army service, infantry and cavalry arms of the service, and in view of this must be an exceptonally well qualified officer.

When war was declared, Mr. Hannah was an officer of the Duke of Connaught's Hussars, Canadian Militia, and a member of the editorial staff of the Journal of Commerce, Montreal. His regiment not being accepted for active service, he resigned his commission and enlisted in October, 1914 as a gunner in the 27th Battery C.F.A. Before the end of the year, he held the rank of Sergeant. In January, 1915, Mr. Hannah was ordered to Quebec to qualify for a commission in the Canadian Army Service Corps. He passed his examinations in the following month of May, but being offered a commission in the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles, chose that regiment in preference to the A.S.C.

In July, 1915, he sailed with his regiment, and in October, 1915, reached the trenches. The 5th C.M.R. entered the front line as a dismounted unit and with the regiment, Lieut. Hannah served for a year, when he was transferred to the 7th Brigade of Canadian Field Artillery. Disabled by an injury to his leg in April, 1917, he volunteered on recovery for service with the Indian Army and proceeding to India in January, 1918, was commissioned to the 1st Lancers.

Mr. Hannah was not long in India before he was called upon to join the force operating against the Afghans, and

through this campaign he served with distinction, afterwards becoming a member of the staff of Brigadier-General Birdwood, commanding the Cavalry Brigade.

While in England, Mr. Hannah was married to Miss Ethel Davies, daughter of Rev. George Davies. He has now a son, one year of age, whom he had not until recently seen.

AFTER-WAR MILITARY HONORS

AMONG the post-bellum decorations conferred upon graduates and past students are the following:

Commander of the Bath: Colonel C. F. Wylde, Med. '88.

Commander, Order of St. Michael and St. George: Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Rankin, Med. '04.

Commander, Order of the British Empire: Colonel J. George Adami, Med. '99; Colonel the Rev. Canon J. M. Almond, P.S.; Colonel James A. Hutchison, Med. '84; Colonel Herman M. Robertson, Med. '97; Colonel R. H. Mulock, Sci. '09; Lieut.-Colonel E. V. Hogan, Med. '96; Lieut.-Colonel F. W. E. Wilson, Med. '97.

Officer, Order of the British Empire: Major T. R. Ker, Law '09; Major Sir Andrew Macphail, Arts '88, Med. '91; Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Mason, Med. '02; Major F. H. W. Bovey, Arts '03; Captain Edmund A. Burke, Law '00; Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Gault, D.S.O., P.S.; Capt. R. B. O'Sullivan, Arts '86; Lieut.-Colonel D. A. Whitton, Med. '98; Captain Abner Kingman, Arts '08; Major P. A. Landry, Sci. '03; Lieut.-Colonel D. S. Tamblyn, D.S.O., Vet. '91.

Distinguished Service Order: Major F. L. C. Bond, Sci. '98; Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Hardisty, M.C., Arts '99, Med. '03; Major James C. Kemp, M.C., Sci. '08; Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Macdonald, M.C., Med. '08; Major Frank S. Mathewson, P. S.; Major J.A.G. White, M.C., Sci. '11.

Bar to Military Cross: Lieut. A. J. Kelly, Sci. '11; Major G. H. McCallum, Sci. '07; Capt. H. C. Moses, Med. '08; Capt. F. J. O'Leary, Sci. '11; Major Bruce Ross, P.S.; Capt. Norman A. Thompson, Sci. '12; Lieut. K. R. McKinnon, Sci. '09; Capt. W. C. Merston (Meyerstein), P.S.; Capt. W. A. Grafftey, Sci. '14.

Military Cross: Lieut. S. C. Anderson, Sci. '11; Capt. A. G. Riddell, Sci. '07; Lieut. A. E. Sargent, Sci. '13; Captain A. F. Argue, Arts '13, Med. '14; Lieut. S. C. Montgomery, Sci. '15; Capt. H. C. Moses, Med. '08; Major H. S. Windeler, Sci. '14; Lieut. H. C. Beatty, Arts '15; Lieut. A. R. Montgomery, P.S.; Lieut. Austin C. Pratt, Sci. '08; Lieut. F. W. Taylor-Bailey, Sci. '16; Lieut. W. T. May, Sci. '12; Lieut. C. A. R. Fleet, Law '11; Capt. C.C. Lindsay, Sci. '15; Capt. H.T. Lippiatt, Med. '04.

Croix de Guerre, France: Major L. C. Goodeve, D.S.O., Sci. '11; Colonel R. P. Wright, C.M.G., D.S.O., Med. '08; Capt. P. B. Belanger, M.C., Med. '15; Capt. Louis J. Hartman, Med. '16; Capt. Gordon G. Bell, P.S., Lieut. J. W. Jeakins, M.M., Arts '13.

Legion of Honor, France: Captain Gordon G. Bell, P.S.

Order of St. Sava, Serbia, 4th Class: Colonel H. W. Blaylock, C.B.E., Law '03.

Military Order of Avis, Portugal, Commander: Colonel John M. Elder, Arts '81, Med. '85.

Order of the Star of Rumania, Chevalier: Lieut. G. L. Burland, Sci. '10.

Croix de Guerre, Belgium: Lieut. Thomas M. Mortimer, Sci. '09.

HIGH HONOUR FOR DR. ARMSTRONG

SIGNAL honour was paid Dr. George E. Armstrong, C.M.G., Med. '77, Professor of Surgery in McGill University, by the American College of Surgeons, in session in New York city in October, when that distinguished body elected him to the post of president, an office considered by surgeons the highest in the profession on this continent.

Dr. Armstrong's career in surgery is well known to most Canadians, and few there are who will dispute his claim to recognition at the hands of the American College of Surgeons. The fact that he was chosen to succeed as president a surgeon of such wide renown as the celebrated Dr. William J. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., is indicative of the tribute paid him.

Dr. Armstrong is in the front rank of American surgeons, a place he has been enabled to occupy through long study and devoted attention to surgery. A native of Leeds, Quebec, he has practised throughout his career in Montreal, where he has risen to eminence in his profession. Since 1907 he has been professor of surgery in the Faculty of Medicine and previously acted as associate professor in the same subject. In addition he is chief surgeon of the Royal Victoria Hospital and occupies many other posts of prominence. In 1910 he was elected president of the Canadian Medical Association.

Dr. Armstrong served overseas as consultant in Surgery to the C.A.M.C. and was rewarded by His Majesty with commandership in the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

DR. MEAKINS GOES TO EDINBURGH

THE Edinburgh University Court at its meeting on July 12, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Meakins, Med. '05, to the new chair of Therapeutics in that celebrated University, fitting recognition of the services overseas of this McGill graduate from 1915 to demobilization.

Dr. Meakins is young in years to occupy so important a chair, but not lacking in experience or the requisite ability. After graduation in medicine, he spent some time at the London hospital and University College hospital, where his work came under the favorable notice of Sir James Mackenzie. Returning to Montreal, he became lecturer in medicine, clinical medicine and pathology, and director of the Department of Experimental Medicine at the University, and also did work with Sir William Osler, Med. '72, in the Johns Hopkins hospital at Baltimore, before Sir William's appointment as Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford. Afterwards he went to St. Luke's, New York, where he was associated with Professor Obie in laboratory work.

Lieutenant-Colonel Meakins was one of the first to volunteer his services when organization of No. 3 Canadian General hospital (McGill) was commenced in 1914 by Colonel (later Brigadier-General) H. S. Birkett, C.B., Med. '86. He served with distinction with that unit in France, being mentioned in despatches, and subsequently was "loaned" to the British authorities and appointed to the Special Soldiers' Heart Hospital at Hampstead. Here, and at the Canadian Hospital at Taplow, where he investigated injuries to the chest as the result of gas poisoning, Dr. Meakins did extremely valuable work, which attracted the attention of British medical men and ultimately led to his appointment to Edinburgh.

Odd Notes of Interest

Rev. H. C. Sutherland, Arts '90, of Lancaster, Ont., has been elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of Montreal-Ottawa.

Queen's University, Kingston, has conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon Dr. Frank D. Adams, Sci. '78, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University; Philip D. Ross, Sci. '78, Managing Editor of the *Journal*, Ottawa; and upon Dr. F. J. Shepherd, Med. '73, formerly Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University.

George B. Boving, Agr. '16, and W. A. Middleton, Agr. '12, have been appointed Instructors in Agronomy and Horticulture respectively, at the British Columbia College of Agriculture.

A tablet in memory of the late Lt.-Col. R. P. Campbell, Arts '97, Med. '01, killed in action at Courcelette, September 15, 1916, has been placed in Melville Church, Westmount, by members of No. 6 Canadian Field Ambulance, which Lt.-Col. Campbell commanded.

Major George C. McDonald, Arts '04, has been elected president of the Montreal Canadian Club.

Brigadier-General H. F. McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sci. '07, has retired from the command of the Alberta Military District.

Lt.-Col. A. L. C. Gilday, D.S.O., Arts, '98, Med. '00, has recently been demobilized after service since 1915 and has retired from the post of A.D.M.S., Military District No. 4, to re-enter private practice in Montreal.

Rev. Herbert L. Johnson, M.A., B.D., Arts '12, Assistant at St. Stephen's Church, Lynn, Mass., has declined the Assistantship at St. Matthias Church, Westmount.

Arnold W. Duclos, K.C., Arts '94, Law '97, has been appointed deputy registrar of the Exchequer Court at Ottawa. He is president of the Ottawa Valley McGill Graduates Society.

J. Penrose Anglin, Sci. '06, of Montreal, is President of Anglin-Norcross, Limited, a new construction merger. He has been elected president of the Canadian Building and Construction Industries and was formerly head of the Montreal Builders' Exchange.

Dr. J. F. L. Brown, Med. '17, has resigned as District Health Officer for the Southern District of New Brunswick.

Lt.-Col. George G. Corbet, Med. '08, has been appointed Chief Medical Officer of the Workmen's Compensation Act Commission and Advisory Physician and Surgeon to that Board in New Brunswick, with headquarters at St. John.

Dr. E. B. Moles, Med. '96, who returned not long since from service overseas, has been appointed Medical Health Officer of Brockville, Ont.

Dr. Percy C. Leslie, Med. '96, for many years in charge of a mission hospital in China, has returned from service in France, and is at present residing in Montreal West. He will be remembered as a former President of the McGill Y.M.C.A.

Before his return from England recently, Lt.-Col. Robert A. Bowie, Med. '91, of Brockville, Ont., occupied the responsible post of consultant in surgery at C.A.M.C. headquarters in London, a recognition of and tribute to his untiring zeal and efficient service with the C.A.M.C. since his departure for overseas in 1914. Lt.-Col. Bowie, who will be remembered as a McGill senior footballer in his student days, was successively surgeon-in-chief at the Duchess of Connaught's Red Cross Hospital, Cliveden; at Moore Barracks Hospital, Shorncliffe; No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, Etaples; No. 2 Canadian General Hospital, Le Treport; and at No. 16 Canadian General Hospital, Orpington. He was several times mentioned in despatches.

Miss Isabel C. McCaw, Arts '15, who served with the Scottish Women's Hospital unit in Serbia, has been appointed a news editor on the *Montreal Daily Star*, on which newspaper she was formerly a reporter.

Rev. Dr. E. E. Braithwaite, Arts '86, late president of the Western University, London, Ont., has been national organizer of the Inter-Church Forward Movement, known as the United National Campaign.

Abraham A. Roback, Arts '12, has been re-appointed for the third time as an Assistant in Psychology at Harvard University. Mr. Roback took his M.A. at Harvard in 1913.

Dan P. Gillmor, Arts '12, Law '13, has been appointed joint crown prosecutor for the district of Montreal.

Dr. Lloyd P. MacHaffie, Med '12, has opened an office in Ottawa. After returning from overseas, he spent some time in Boston, taking up special work in the hospitals and institutions for children in that city.

Dr. G. D. MacIntyre, Med '13, who was before going overseas in practice at West Shefford, Que., has decided to locate in Vankleek Hill, Ont.

Friends of Dr. Alan F. Argue, Arts '13, Med. '14, who won the Military Cross while overseas with the C.A.M.C. and who was invested by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in Montreal recently, will be interested in the following citation for that decoration: "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, September 2-3, 1918, at the Dury-Arras sector. During the attack he accompanied the battalion during its advance under very heavy fire and established his first aid post in a trench close to the front line reached by the battalion and continuously during the day and night worked without any rest and under constant fire. Later, he went to the assistance of a wounded officer under heavy shell fire, dressed his wounds, and remained with him until he died in his arms. Throughout he behaved admirably."

Mrs. Edmund A. Meredith, aged 90, who died in Toronto on September 28th, was the widow of Edmund Allen Meredith, LL.D., '57, who was at one time principal of McGill University. She was a daughter of the late Sheriff William Botsford Jarvis.

Donald MacMaster, K.C., M.P., Law '71, is a member of the Federal Devolution Commission appointed by the Imperial Government.

Dr. George F. Stephens, Med. '07, has been appointed superintendent of the Winnipeg, Man., General Hospital.

A tablet has been unveiled in Bloor Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto, in memory of Lt.-Col. T. C. Irving, D.S.O., past student, who was killed in action at Passchendaele, on October 29th, 1917.

D. Walter Munn Arts '98, Sci. '07, has assumed the duties of Professor of Civil Engineering at the Royal Military College, Kingston. Mr. Munn was formerly on the staff of McGill College of British Columbia.

Lieut. F. Clyde Auld, Arts '17, is this year studying at Oxford, as is also Terence W. L. MacDermot, of the same class.

George W. Bourke, Arts '17, is on the actuarial staff of the Sun Life Assurance Co., Montreal.

Major W. W. Francis, Med. '09, was selected as one of Canada's representatives at the Inter-Allied Conference for Disabled Soldiers, held at Rome in October.

Dr. H. J. G. Geggie, Med. '11, has been demobilized and is taking up post-graduate work in Glasgow.

Robert N. Hickson, Arts '01, and J. Watson Yuile have formed a new brokerage firm in Montreal, with Mr. Yuile as the representative on 'Change.

Hon. R. A. E. Greenshields, Arts '83, Law '85, has been appointed a puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, in succession to Hon. Mr. Justice A. G. Cross, Arts '79, Law '81, who died last summer.

Erastus E. Howard, Arts '95, Law '98, has been appointed a judge of the Superior Court, province of Quebec, in succession to Hon. Mr. Justice Greenshields.

Brigadier-General H. F. McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sci. '07, has resigned from the command of Military District No. 13.

A bronze tablet has been placed in St. John's Church, March, Ont., in memory of Lieut. Calvin P. Wilson, Sci. '14, of the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, who died of influenza while on duty at Fort Sandwich, Halifax, N.S., on October 20th, 1918, aged 30.

S. G. Blaylock, Sci. '99, who has been for the last three years assistant to the general managing director of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Trail, B.C., has been promoted general manager of the same company.

Dr. John J. Ower, Arts '05, Med. '09, has been appointed Professor of Pathology at the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

The Council of Westfield College, University of London, has offered a research scholarship to Miss Julia Grace Wales, M.A., Arts '03, who took her post-graduate course at Radcliffe College. In 1910 she was awarded the Mary M. Adams fellowship in English at Wisconsin University and in 1912 was appointed instructor in English at that University.

Sir William Osler, Med. '72, has been acting as a member of the University Grants Committee, formed to enquire into the financial needs of University education in the United Kingdom.

F. J. Bisaillon, K.C., Law '76, of Montreal, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Queen's University, Belfast, has conferred the honorary degree of M.D. on Colonel J. George Adami, Med. '99, principal of Liverpool University.

Dr. R. Ruggles Gates, Arts '06, is now Reader in Botany at the University of London. He was formerly Demonstrator in Botany at McGill and later went to the University of Chicago.

Donald deC. Ross-Ross, Sci. '17, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Dr. H. E. Cumming, Med. '13, and Dr. H. W. Kerfoot, Med. '06, have been admitted to membership in the Royal College of Surgeons.

Captain Edmund A. Burke, Law '00, who served with the Canadian forces for over four years, has returned to the operatic stage and has appeared in the title role of "Prince Igor" at Covent Garden. He has met with a great success and recently sang before the King and Queen of Spain.

Rev. John D. Morrow, past student, has resigned the pastorship of Dale Presbyterian Church, Toronto, which he founded.

Commander J. K. L. Ross, Sci. '97, has resigned the chairmanship of the Board of Pension Commissioners of Canada, which he held from 1916.

Dr. Howard T. Barnes, Sci. '93, has retired from the directorship of the Department of Physics, McGill University, and has been succeeded by Prof. A. S. Eve, F.R.S.

Dr. W. Norman Gilmour, M.C., Med. '10, has been elected president of the Great War Veterans' Association, Brockville, Ont.

Herbert J. Rose, M.A., Arts '04, recently Associate Professor of Classics at McGill, has been appointed Professor of Latin in the University College of Wales, situated in Aberystwyth. Previously he served on the staff of the Khaki University.

Frank L. Packard, Sci. '97, now better known as a writer of fiction than as an engineer, has recently published "The Further Adventures of Jimmy Dale," a volume of detective stories, and also another volume in continuation of his earlier railroad stories.

Miss Georgina Hunter (1888) is spending the winter in Santa Barbara, California.

Mrs. Walter Vaughan (Susan Cameron, 1895) is spending the winter in Santa Barbara, California, with her husband.

The Misses Dorothy (1909) and Helen Willis (1914) have gone to China, their father having accepted a position in a bank in Yeung Kong, Canton Province, China.

Mrs. Percy Coulthurst (Alice MacKeen, 1912), has returned from nursing overseas and is now at Campo Bello, New Brunswick.

Miss Beatrice Ross (1912) was married in September to Mr. C. Stuart Le Mesurier. Mr. and Mrs. Le Mesurier are now living in the Pine Avenue Apartments, Montreal.

Miss Gertrud Schafheitlin (1909) is on her way back to her mission field in Arabia after spending a year with her family in Canning, Nova Scotia.

Miss Anna Schafheitlin (1911) is again a holder of a Fellowship in German at the University of Wisconsin.

Miss May Newnham (1917) has accepted an appointment as an Assistante in a French Lycee.

Miss Beatrice Hadrill (1912) is nursing in New York.

To Mrs. Jacob DeWitt (Julia Hill, 1905) has been born a son.

Miss Eleanor Oughtred (1912) is now taking a course in Social Service.

Miss Margaret Hadrill (1904), is now teaching in the Montreal High School.

Miss Ruby Scott (1912) is now working in The Merchants Bank, Montreal.

Mrs. George Steer (Helen Cameron, 1912), died in September, 1919.

Miss Mildred Younger was married in the spring to Mr. Wakefield Elliott.

Miss Anna Williams (1914) was married to Mr. Ernest J. Shearman.

To Mrs. J. H. Norris (Kathleen Wilder, 1913) has been born a daughter.

To Mrs. Gordon Sproule (Helen Louise Freeze, 1904), has been born a son.

Miss Mabel Corner (1916) is now teaching in the Montreal High School.

Mrs. John White (Mary Alice Rugg, 1897), died this year.

To Mrs. Archibald Byers (Marion Taber, 1905), was born a son.

To Mrs. W. S. Johnson (Marion Belyea, 1903), was born a son.

To Mrs. Irving Vincent (Theodora Brown, 1909), was born a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BARCLAY—At Ottawa, on October 2nd, Capt. Gregor Barclay, Arts '06, Law '08, was married to Miss Gertrude Jean Fleck.

BRITTON—The marriage took place at Woodstock, N.B., on September 25th, of Miss Alice Rutherford Neill Upham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Upham, to Dr. Harry Earle Britton, Med. '18.

BURKE—The marriage of Miss Blanche Jones, of Hartford, Conn., to Lieut.-Colonel George H. Burke, Med. '06, of Springfield, Mass., at Hartford recently, was th culmination of a war romance. The bride was chief nurse of the American Hospital at Brest, which Lieut.-Colonel Burke commanded.

DAWES—Miss Elspeth Paterson, of Montréal, was married on October 11th, to A. Sydney Dawes, Sci. '10, also of Montreal.

DRYSDALE—William F. Drysdale, Sci. '04, of Paris, France, was married at Albany, N.Y., on October 4th, to Miss Louise Adele Miller.

FALLS—Dr. Franklin N. K. Falls, M.C., Med. '17, of Ottawa, late Medical Officer, 38th Canadians, was married at Outremont on September 25th, to Miss Eileen Joyce.

GERIN-LAJOIE—The marriage of Miss Pauline Dorion, daughter of Henri Dorion, to Henri Gerin-Lajoie, Law '12, of Montreal, took place at Outremont on April 23rd.

GERRIE—The marriage took place in Toronto recently of Miss Ina Eleanor Jacobs, of that city, and William H. Gerrie, Sci. '17, of the staff of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, Belleville, Ont.

GILCHRIST—Thomas E. Gilchrist, Sci '10, of Ottawa, was married in that city on September 16th to Miss Ola Blanche Ostrum.

IRWIN—The marriage took place in St. Alban's Church, Ottawa, on October 25th, of Major W. Eric C. Irwin, Sci. '11, late of the P.P.C.L.I., to Miss Caroline Guthrie, daughter of the late Dr. John B. Guthrie, and of Mrs. F. C. House, recently of Evanston, Ill.

LAYTON—Major Shirley T. Layton, M.C., Sci. '09, of the Canadian Garrison Artillery, was married at Bexhill-on-Sea, England, on May 6th, to Miss Lillian Warwick Ackland.

LEGAULT—Albert Legault, Sci. '16, was married in St. James Cathedral, Montreal, recently, to Miss Juanita Hilckes, of London, England.

LeMESURIER—On September 24th, Rev. Dr. W. J. Clark solemnized the marriage in Montreal of Beatrice Mary Ross, Arts '12, younger daughter of the late Dr. James Ross, of Dundas, Ont., to Charles Stuart LeMesurier, past student, Montreal.

McALLISTER—Major W. J. McAllister, M.C., Med. '10, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, was married on June 3rd, at Buxton, England, to Nursing Sister Charlotte R. Jones, of Ottawa.

McCANN—On May 2nd at Winnipeg, the marriage took place of Rev. Walter E. McCann, M.A., Arts '07, of Aylwin, Que., to Miss Norah Ellen Cruttwell, formerly of Frome, Somersetshire.

McCONKEY—Thomas Clarkson McConkey, Sci. '06, of Guelph, Ont., was on September 23rd, married in that city to Annie Hope Sandlilands, second daughter of the late George W. Sandlilands.

MacDERMOT—Edward C. MacDermot, Sci. '12, was married at Plymouth, England, on October 22nd, to Miss Florence Smith.

MACLENNAN—Frank W. Maclennan, Sci. '98, general manager of the Miami Copper Co., Miami, Ariz., was married on August 7th, at Los Angeles, Cal, to Miss Alta May Clack, daughter of Mrs. Luther D. Clack, of Los Angeles.

MELDRUM—William B. Meldrum, Arts '09, Professor of chemistry at Haverford College, Philadelphia, was united in marriage on September 2nd at St. Joseph, Mo., to Miss Philippa Ruth Coleman, of St. Joseph.

RAMSAY—The marriage took place in Bombay, India, on March 12th, of Capt. G. A. Stuart Ramsay, Med. '12, to Miss Juliette Pelletier, daughter of Colonel Oscar Pelletier, Quebec.

ROBB—At Montreal, on September 11th, James Bruce Robb, Sci. '12, was married to Miss Catherine Jane Galbraith, of Westmount.

SHARPE—Two McGill graduates were married at Victoria, B.C., on August 16th, in Captain George P. Sharpe, Sci. '05, of Salmon Arm, B.C., and Miss Frances Moule, Arts '05.

STARKEY—Lieut.-Colonel T. A. Starkey, Med. '11, of Montreal, was on June 18th married at St. George's, Worcester, England, to Miss Ethel S. Brock, of Norwich, Cheshire.

THROOP—At St. Giles' Church, Outremont, on June 23rd, Dr. W. E. Throop, Med. '19, of Brockville, Ont., was married to Miss Lila Warren, of Smith's Falls, Ont.

TURNER—Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Turner, M.C., Arts '96, Med. '00, was married in Montreal on September 1st to Miss Aimee Katharine Stanger.

THE LATE DR. M. C. McGANNON

McGILL lost one of the most eminent of its graduates of later years when Brigadier-General Matthew Charles McGannon, Med. '85, Professor of Surgery in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and the holder of a dozen other posts of importance, died suddenly at Nashville on July 23 last.

The late Dr. McGannon was one of the most successful surgeons in the southern American states and, indeed, enjoyed a reputation as a surgeon which extended beyond those bounds. From the time he entered upon the study of medicine he made eminence in surgery his goal and had the pleasure of seeing his efforts crowned early last summer with his appointment by President Wilson as Surgeon-General for the State of Tennessee.

The late Dr. McGannon, one of three brothers who were graduated from the Faculty of Medicine at McGill, came from a simple home in the township of Edwardsburg, county of Grenville, Ontario. In that township, the producer of many noted figures in Canada's educational and public life, he attended the country schools and finally the high school at the county town of Prescott. From this school, he entered upon a classical course at the University of Ottawa and thence proceeded to McGill. In 1885 he was granted his degree, after a most successful course, and so soon as he had received license to practice in Ontario, joined his brother, the late Dr. E. A. McGannon, Med. '81, at the town of Brockville. The Doctors McGannon at once assumed leadership in this Ontario community and, among other things, were instrumental in founding the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital there.

After a few years, Dr. M. C. McGannon left Brockville and became house surgeon at the New York Women's Hospital, where his ability as a surgeon at once claimed recognition. Two years later, his appointment to the chair of gynaecology at the Post-Graduate Medical School in the same city followed and in 1895, only ten years after his graduation, his friends were not surprised to learn of his promotion to the Chair of Abdominal Surgery and the Diseases of the Women in the University of Nashville Tenn. Dr. McGannon remained until his death a resident of Nashville, but annually made a pilgrimage to his native Ontario, in the course of which he visited his old surroundings and also went in search of the finny inhabitants of the Rideau.

In 1912, Dr. McGannon assumed the professorship of surgery in Vanderbilt University, Nashville. He had by this time risen to become one of the foremost surgeons of the South and at the same time one of the most progressive citizens of Nashville. Among works which will stand as monuments to his energy will be the Women's Hospital of the State of Tennessee, which was organized through his instrumentality and finally erected. He was also chief surgeon to this institution, attending surgeon at the Vanderbilt and Nashville City Hospitals, a member of a large number of medical and surgical associations, and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. McGannon's life was devoted to the cause of surgery. He made its advancement his one aim and allowed nothing to interfere with his plans. A man yet in middle life, he died in the knowledge that he had not only accomplished a great deal toward the furtherance of the science to which he had devoted his life, but that he had also brought relief to hundreds of sufferers.

DEATHS

BAYNE—At Lang, Sask., in October, the death occurred of Rev. George D. Bayne, M.A., Ph.D., Arts '80, aged 65. Rev. Dr. Bayne was 38 years in the Presbyterian Ministry and for 18 years served the parishes of Ashton and Appleton, Ont.

CRANE—Rev. Charles W. Crane, Arts '05, who was taking post-graduate work at the University of Chicago and also was pastor of the 42nd Avenue Congregational Church in that city, met death in an automobile accident in Chicago on October 11. Rev. Mr. Crane was the son of Rev. Edward W. Crane, Montreal, and had been pastor of a number of churches in the Canadian West and elsewhere. His wife and two small sons survive.

CROSS—Mr. Justice A. G. Cross, Arts '79, Law '81, died at his summer home on Rideau Lake, Ont., on August 19, of pneumonia. He was born in Ormstown, Que., in 1858, and was for many years in practice in Montreal, being appointed a puisne judge of the Superior Court, Province of Quebec, in 1907. He was at one time Mayor of Westmount, and also served as president of the McGill University Society.

DUNLOP—The death took place in Montreal on August 8th, of John Hamilton Dunlop, K.C., Law '94, of that city. Mr. Dunlop was undergoing treatment in the Royal Victoria Hospital for a fractured collar bone, sustained in a fall, when he passed away suddenly. Born in Montreal, he was 49 years of age and a son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice John Dunlop, Law '60. After taking post-graduate studies in Edinburgh, he entered into partnership with his father in Montreal and continued in practice there until his death, being created a King's Counsel in 1911. The late Mr. Dunlop was a prominent Freemason and a past master of St. Paul's lodge No. 374. He is survived by his wife and one son.

FORREST—The death in Montreal on October 10th of James R. V. Forrest, past student, for many years managing editor of the *Witness*, marked the passing of one long active in newspaper life and keenly interested in the University. A son of Grant Forrest, he was descended from John Forrest, one time Lord Mayor of Dublin, and was born in Quebec 78 years ago. After attending Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, he first studied for the church, later for medicine, and finally entered journalism. In course of time, Mr. Forrest became managing editor of the *Montreal Daily Witness* and remained such for many years, remaining as managing editor of the *Weekly Witness* when the daily edition changed hands in 1913. As the occupant of the editorial chair of these journals, Mr. Forrest wielded a silent but powerful influence. His death was due to paralysis, suffered while in harness.

GARDNER—The death occurred suddenly on October 3rd in Montreal, of Elizabeth Bethia McGregor, Arts '91, wife of Dr. John G. Gardner, 109 St. Matthew Street, Montreal.

LAING—The death occurred at Halifax, N.S., of Rev. Dr. Robert Laing, M.A., Arts '68, who had been for an extended period president of the Halifax Ladies' College.

LOUGHERY—Dr. Crandall Loughery, Med. '18, died in the Montreal General Hospital on October 25, of pneumonia. He was born at Waterford, N.B., 28 years ago, and after graduation joined the C.A.M.C., serving in Canada. On being discharged, he joined the staff of the Montreal General Hospital. Burial took place at Norton, N.B.

MACALISTER—Professor Alexander Macalister, LL.D. '97, Professor of Anatomy at Cambridge since 1883, died at "Torrisdale," Cambridge, on September 2nd, at the age of 75. The late Dr. Macalister was a well known

figure in British medical and educational life. Born in Dublin, he was educated at Trinity College and became a demonstrator in the College of Surgeons there in 1860. Nine years later, he was promoted professor of zoology in the University of Dublin and in 1877 professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery. In 1883 he went to Cambridge. A Fellow of the Royal Society and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, he was the author of various treatises and textbooks on Morphology and Anatomy, besides numerous papers and smaller publications in zoology and physiology.

MacDONALD—One of the oldest living graduates of the University, Dr. Angus MacDonald, Med. '63, died at the family residence, 33 South Chatsworth Street, St. Paul, Minn., on October 11, aged 76. Dr. MacDonald was born in Glengarry, and went to Minnesota in 1872, moving from St. Cloud to St. Paul in 1878. He was one of the organizers, and later president of the Ramsey County Medical Society and also assisted in the formation of the Minnesota State Medical Association. In addition Dr. MacDonald was president and founder of the St. George Snowshoe Club.

MacMARTIN—Dr. Duncan R. MacMartin, Med. '88, for 20 years house physician at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, was found dead on April 30th in the bath room of his suite there. Death was due to apoplexy. Dr. MacMartin was 54 years of age and a native of Glengarry, Ont. He was a member of the staffs of St. Luke's, Polyclinic and Henrotin Hospitals, Chicago.

McCALL—Captain James Darling McCall, Sci. '16, late of the Quebec Regiment, and the Royal Air Force, was accidentally drowned at Lake Wayagamack, Que., on June 3rd. He was the eldest son of S. T. McCall, Montreal, and was 24 years of age. Before going overseas he was known as an athlete and as a member of the senior University football team.

McEACHRAN—Dr. Charles McEachran, Vet. '90, for many years Dominion Government Veterinary Inspector and Professor of Contagious Diseases in the Veterinary Faculty at the University, died in Montreal on October 26th, after an illness of two years. He was born in Aryrgleshire, Scotland, 55 years ago, was educated at Edinburgh University and McGill, and came to Canada in 1883. He was a director of the Montreal Jockey Club, and chairman and director of the Montreal Horse Show. In 1915 he was gazetted Lieut.-Colonel for his services with the Montreal Field Battery, and later was appointed to the British War Mission as Veterinary Examining Officer.

RAYNES—Charles Raynes, K.C., Arts '80, Law '81, died in Montreal on October 6th.

SMITH—The death in action of Lieut. Theodore T. Smith, Arts '17, missing since September, 1918, has been officially confirmed. Lieut. Smith was the son of Rev. W. T. Smith, of Metis Beach, Que., and enlisted in the Royal Air Force in September, 1917. On the occasion of his death he had gone out as escort to a bombing party. They were attacked by 15 Fokkers and in the struggle his machine was struck.

STEVENSON—After a long illness, the death took place at his residence, 145 Bloor Street East, Toronto, on November 12th, of Dr. Robert Addison Stevenson, Med. '71, long a medical practitioner in Toronto. Born at St. Catharines, Ont., he spent his youth in Cayuga, where his father was a judge, and later attended Upper Canada College, Toronto. Entering the Faculty of Medicine at McGill, he was graduated in 1871, and afterwards took a post-graduate course at St. Thomas Hospital, London, England. Thirty years ago Dr. Stevenson located in Toronto, and ultimately became chairman of the staff of Grace Hospital, a position he occupied for many years. One daughter survives. The late Dr. Stevenson came of United Empire Loyalist stock and was named after his great grandfather, the Rev. Robert Addison, the first missionary in Upper Canada who was located at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

TRENHOLME—One of McGill's oldest living and most illustrious graduates died at his residence, "Rosemount," in Westmount, on June 25th, in Hon. Norman William Trenholme, Arts '63, Law '65, former justice of the Court of King's Bench, Province of Quebec, and for 13 years Dean of the Faculty of Law at McGill University. The late Hon. Mr. Trenholme was born in the township of Kingsey, Que., on August 18th, 1837, and on being graduated in Arts, was awarded the Henry Chapman gold medal. On securing his degree in Law, he won the additional honor of the Elizabeth Torrance gold medal. A brilliant scholar, he took his master's degree in 1878, and in 1887 the degree of D.C.L. In 1865 Hon. Mr. Trenholme was called to the bar and entered into practice in Montreal, where he rapidly gained eminence as a counsel. In 1888 he was elected *batonnier* of the Montreal bar and a year later was created a Dominion King's Counsel. The same recognition came to him at the hands of the Provincial Government in 1899. From 1888 to 1889 he was Crown Prosecutor. Three years after he had been graduated in Law, he was selected to become professor of Roman and Public Law at McGill, and this chair he occupied until 1888, when he became Dean of the Faculty of Law. This post he abandoned in 1895 to resume the practice of Law and in 1901 he was appointed by his old friend and fellow-student, the late Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Law '64, to a puisne judgeship in the Superior Court. Three years afterwards, he was promoted to the Court of King's Bench and remained there until 1918, when he retired. The late Hon. Mr. Trenholme's death will be mourned by hundreds of McGill graduates who studied under his direction. He was profoundly learned in the law and became, after his appointment to the Bench, an eminent jurist.

WILSON—After a short illness, the death took place in Toronto on November 1st, of Lieut.-Colonel Robert Wilson, Med. '93, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, head of the Hart House of Physiotherapy in that city and an X-ray specialist of wide renown. Born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, in 1868, he was educated in Constantinople, at Manchester and at McGill, entering into practice at Point St. Charles. For years he was one of the Grand Trunk railway physicians in Montreal, and also was on the staff of the Western Hospital. In 1894 he became lecturer in Bishop's College University, Lennoxville, and for a number of years afterwards was professor of pharmacology and electro-therapeutics there. In 1914 Lieut.-Colonel Wilson went overseas as X-ray specialist with No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, and served at Etaples for a year before being recalled to England to organize the new department of electro-therapy and physico-therapy with headquarters at Granville Special Hospital. On completing these duties, he was recalled to Canada, was appointed one of the board of consultants of the C.A.M.C. and given full charge of electro-therapy in Canada with headquarters in Toronto. There he established the Military School of Physico-Therapy, the only one of its kind on the continent. Dr. Wilson was engaged in the organization of an association of those engaged in the practice of massage when he was forced to undergo an operation at St. Andrew's Hospital, Toronto, from which he never rallied. Dr. Wilson was one of the most prominent X-ray specialists in America, an acknowledged authority on the subject, and in September last read a paper on his work before the American Electro-Therapeutic Association in Philadelphia.

McGill Women's War Work

(Continued from page 8)

Another McGill graduate, Miss Georgina Hunter (1888) has had charge of the important statistical department of the Patriotic Fund. Mrs. George C. McDonald (Mary A. Hitchcock, 1905) has been at the head of the filing department; Miss Eleanor Tatley (1892) has acted as ward organizer of the Fund, and many other McGill women have assisted in various capacities in this work.

After the United States threw in her lot with us, Miss Reid endeavoured, through public lectures given at various American centres on the organization and purposes of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, to bring Canadian experience in the matter of the proper care of soldiers' dependents to the assistance of our American allies in dealing with a similar problem. Mrs. Woodhouse (Chase Going, 1912), lectured at Smith College on the same subject in the winter of 1917.

In connection with work done for the Red Cross Society another McGill graduate has won wide recognition. At first "Purchasing Agent" for the Quebec Provincial Branch of the Red Cross Society, Mrs. F. P. Shearwood (Mary P. Henderson, 1890), later became the purchasing agent for the Red Cross Societies of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, and has held this post for the last three years. Securing a sound training for this work in the purchasing department of the C.P.R. Mrs. Shearwood performed her arduous and increasingly difficult task so creditably that when the City of Montreal found itself, last winter, in the throes of an influenza epidemic it borrowed her services from the Red Cross Society and placed in her hands the entire management of providing emergency supplies to the city hospitals through the period of the epidemic. As some recognition of the splendid way in which Mrs. Shearwood responded to this appeal the City of Montreal, on receiving word of the existence of urgent need, rushed to the Alberta Red Cross Headquarters, a special donation of sheets, blankets, pillow cases, towels, hospital supplies, etc., to be used in fighting the influenza epidemic in the Western province. Many other McGill women have been associated with Red Cross work but details of their contributions are lacking. Miss Dora Braidwood (1915) is at present a permanent assistant in the distributing department of the Red Cross Society for the Province of Quebec.

As president of the Local Council of Women, Dr. Ritchie England (O. G. Ritchie 1888), has been closely associated with all the varied activities in connection with the war undertaken by that Society. Dr. England has also taken an active part in the movement for food economy, making many experiments on her own farm in dehydrating processes and conducting many instructive demonstrations under the auspices of the Housewives' League.

Another graduate closely connected with the war work of the Local Council of Women is Miss Carrie Derick (1890). Miss Derick has represented the Council on the Khaki League as First Vice-President.

Many of the graduates have been continuously engaged throughout the period of the war in looking after the comfort of our men in arms and their dependents through the agency of regimental committees. Prominent among these may be mentioned Miss C. I. McKenzie (1904) who has worked most indefatigably in the interests of the men of the 73rd Royal Highlanders, and Mrs. A. S. Eve (Elizabeth Brooks, 1904), who gave her efforts first to the 3rd and 4th Universities' Overseas Companies, recruited by her husband, and later to the men of the 148th Battalion to which unit Major Eve became attached.

So much has become known of the war work which McGill women graduates have carried on through avenues of organized societies. Along less well-beaten paths rumors indicate that a great deal has also been accomplished. McGill women are known to have added to their own tasks the work of men needed at the front or to have replaced men in business posts, in educational institutions and on the farms, but the information in hand is not sufficiently definite to serve for publishing purposes. Dr. Maud E. Abbott may perhaps be mentioned as an instance of the McGill woman who, in connection with her ordinary work, has carried the burdens of many. In her work in the Department of Pathology at McGill University, and in connection with her work with the International Association of Medical Museums, the war has thrown upon Dr. Abbott's shoulders immensely heavy tasks. Despite this, however, Dr. Abbott has found time to deliver lectures which have stimulated great interest in the work of the Red Cross Society, in various parts of her native province.

INTERMEDIATES WIN FROM R.M.C.

The McGill intermediate football team captured the championship of the eastern section of the intermediate league by outplaying the Royal Military College in home and home games. The soldiers won the first encounter, which was played in Kingston, by a score of 11-0, and, as the series was to be decided by the total score in two games, things looked blue for the "Red and White." The McGill men, however, made a great effort in the second match, played at the McGill Stadium, and by rolling up fourteen points and holding the visitors scoreless came out three points to the good. R.M.C. had a very fast team and were in splendid condition, all of which told in the match at Kingston. In Montreal the match was played on muddy grounds, weather conditions being unfavourable, and the cadets were unable to take advantage of their greater speed. McGill intermediates deserve great credit for coming out so well as the senior squad carried many spares this year and a lot of good material for the second squad was thus unavailable.

The Acting Principal

(Continued from page 10)

F.R.S., London, 1907.
President, International Geological Congress, 1910
President, Canadian Mining Institute, 1910.
President, Canadian Club, Montreal, 1914.
President, Royal Society, Canada, 1914.
D.Sc. Hon., Tufts College, 1914.
LL.D. Hon., University of Toronto, 1916.
Deputy Director, Educational Services, Canadian Overseas Forces, 1918.
Acting Principal, McGill University, 1919.
LL.D., Queen's University, 1919.
Hon. Mem., Institution of Mining and Metallurgy London.
Hon. Mem., American Institute of Mining Engineers, New York.
Hon. Mem., American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston.
Hon. Mem., Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, Montreal.
Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences and of the American Philosophical Society, the Geological Society of Stockholm, Mineralogical Society of Petrograd and the Natural History Society of Elkaterinberg.

J. B. PORTER.

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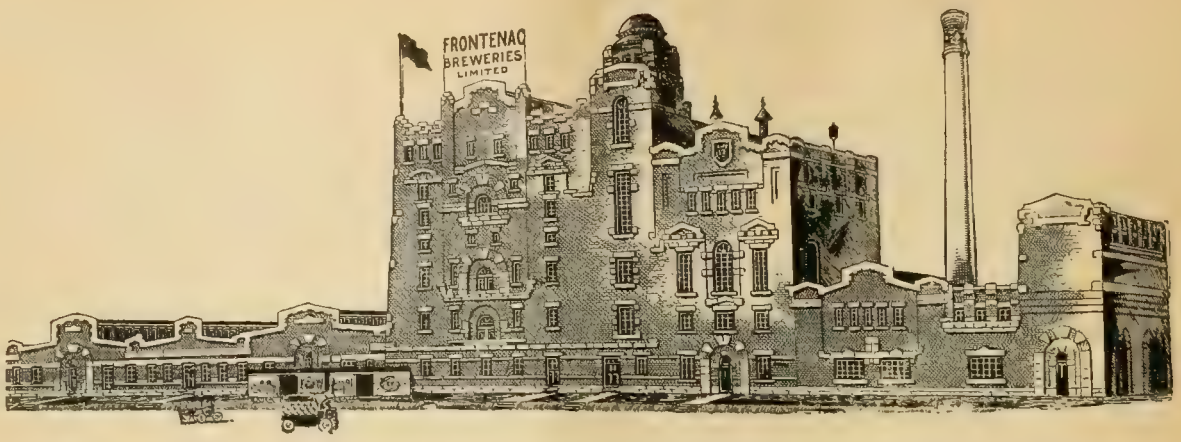

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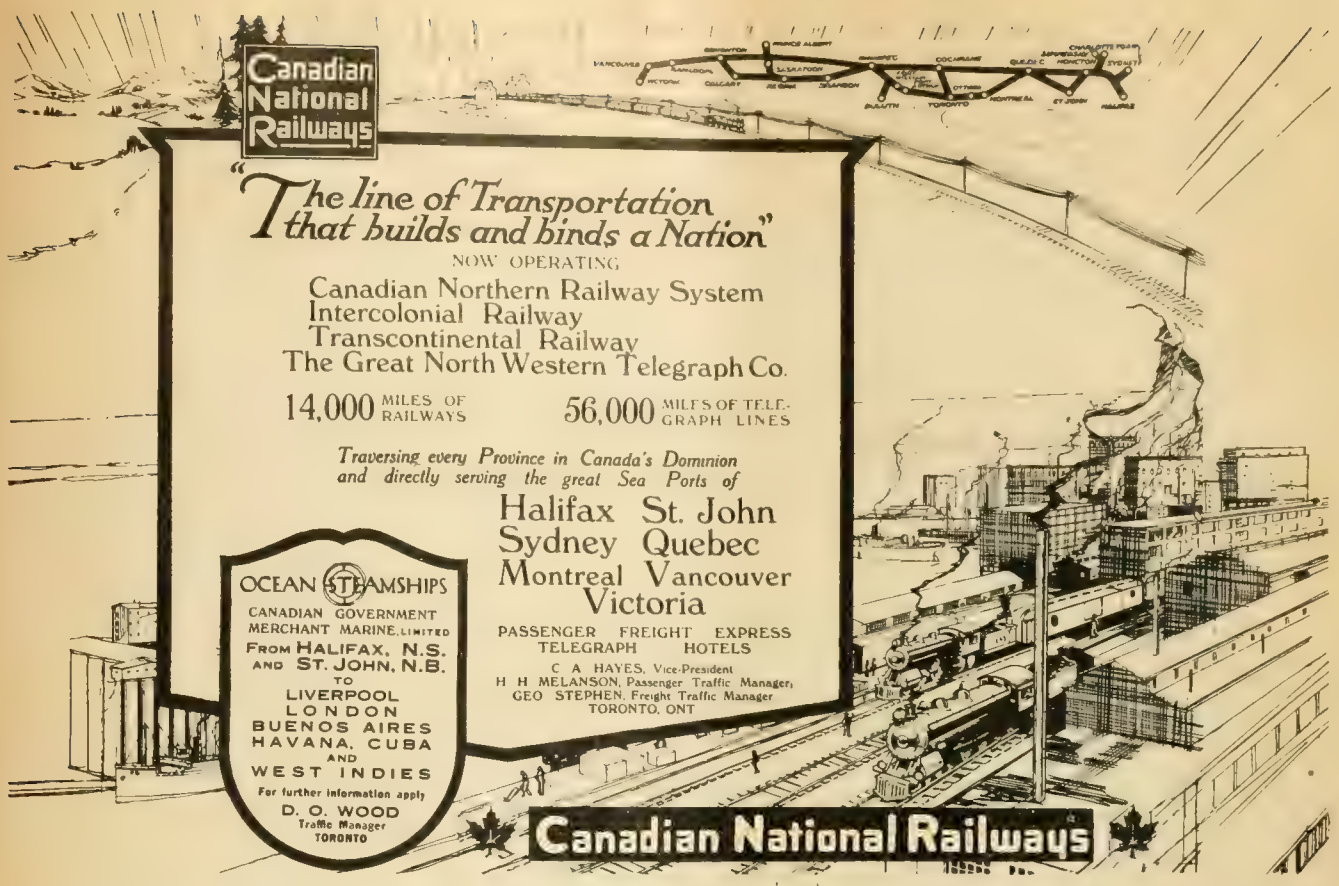

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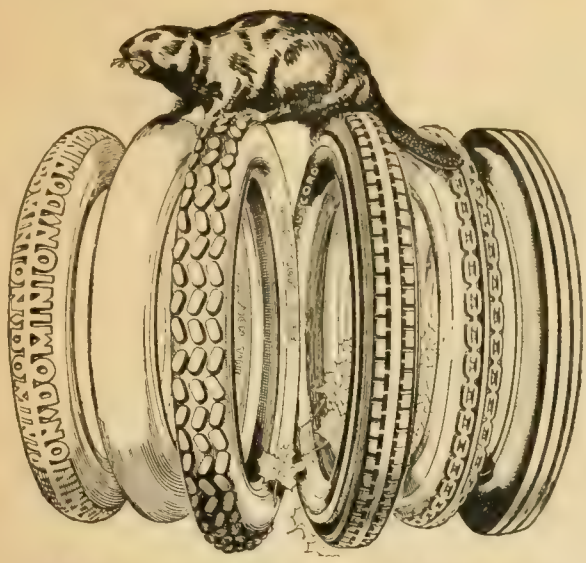

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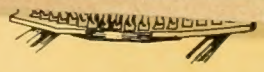

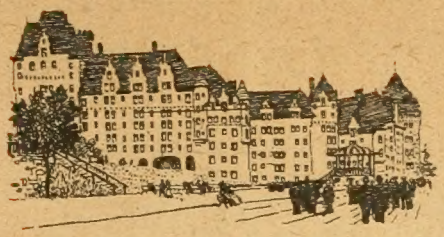

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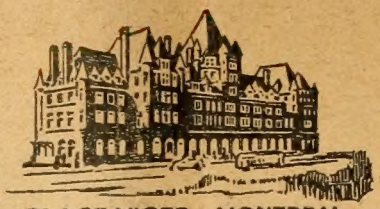

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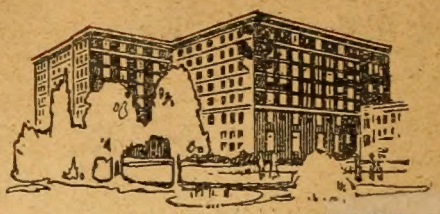

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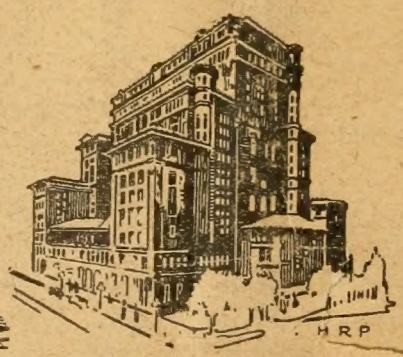

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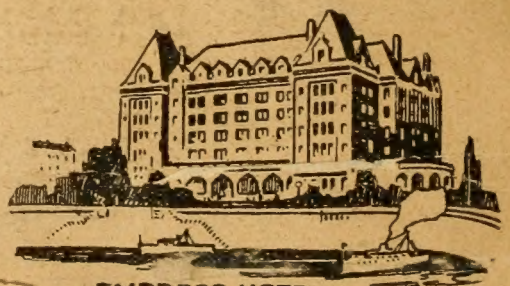

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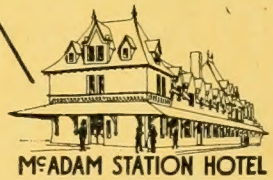

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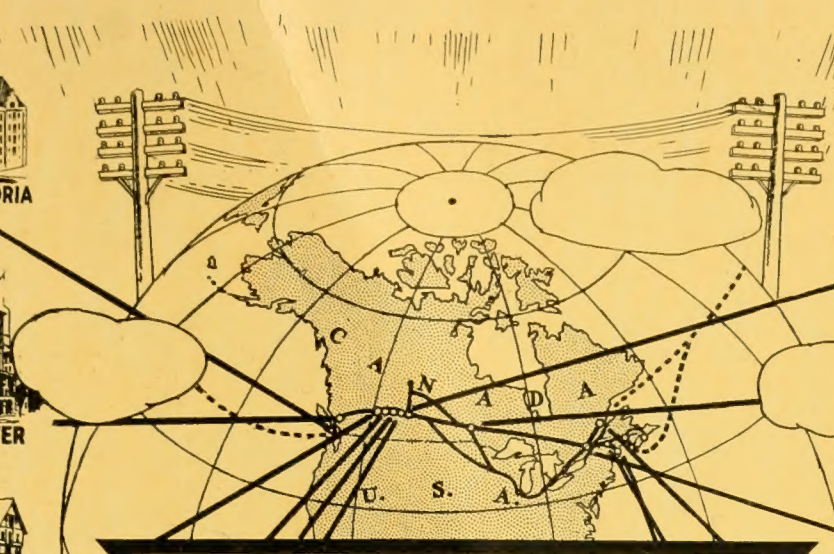

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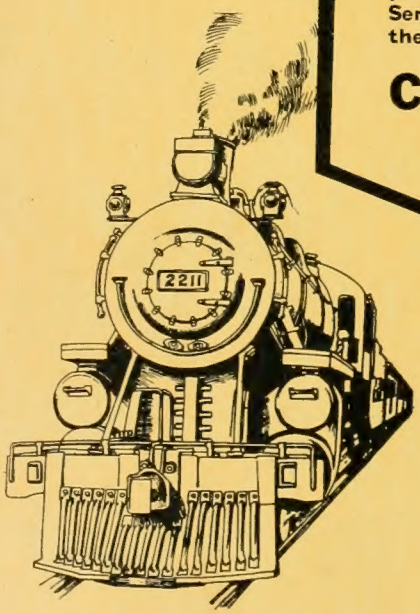

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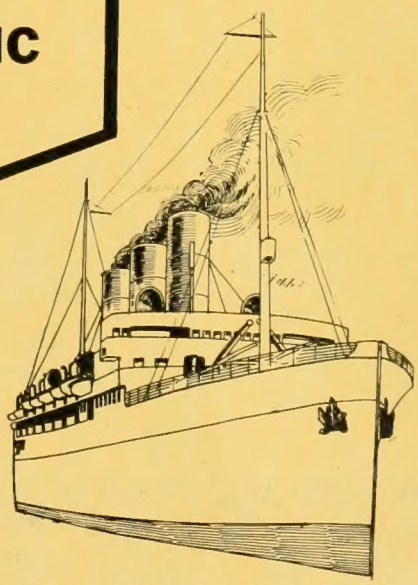

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